"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Generally fair, colder, westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,480. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01⅛; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34¾c; cash cotton, 5 15-16c.

FOREIGN.—Lady Sykes told of a transaction with D. O. Mills at the trial of Daniel Jay's suit to recover a loan of $79,350 in London. He says their acquaintance is slight, and denies her claim of relationship. Prof. Nordenskjoid has heard that Andrée's balloon has been seen in British Columbia and wants a closer investigation made. Premier Méline announced in the French Chamber of Deputies that M. Zola would be prosecuted for his open letter in the Dreyfus case to M. Faure. Richard Arthur Prince, the assassin of William Terriss, the actor, was found guilty in London, but not responsible for the crime on account of insanity.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The House yesterday considered the Agricultural Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and reported it to the House for passage. The bill was not passed, however, because opponents of the item providing for the publication of the "Horse Book" secured an adjournment, hoping to-morrow to be able to kill the item. The debate did not all pertain strictly to the pending bill. One subject introduced was the election of Mr. Hanna as United States Senator. The matter was brought up by Mr. De Armond, who sarcastically commented on the newspaper report of the election and incidental proceedings. Mr. De Armond's speech called forth a reply from Mr. Mahany of New York, in which he warmly eulogized Mr. Hanna. In the Senate the only event outside the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty was a speech against the Arbitration bill by Senator Caffery.—Page 3.

Page 1.

Prof. O. C. Marsh has presented his scientific collections to Yale University.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has decided that life insurance policies are not taxable.

The rush to Klondike has begun. The steamer City of Seattle has left Victoria, B. C., for Alaskan ports, having on board over 600 passengers.

Mrs. Inez de Roque, wife of Gen. Ponce de Roque, commander of the insurgent forces of Matanzas, arrived here and told the usual story of Spanish cruelty. She spent seventeen months in prison, and has now been deported.

The War Department has practically abandoned its proposed relief expedition to the Klondike, the reports of the army officers sent to Alaska to investigate being to the effect that there is not likely to be any suffering at Dawson this Winter.

Sanford B. Dole, President of the Hawaiian Republic, according to a dispatch from Honolulu, dated Jan. 6, was to sail two days later for Washington to work for the ratification of the Hawaiian treaty. J. O. Carter, an anti-annexationist, left Honolulu for Washington Jan. 6. The United States Senate yesterday continued its debate on the Hawaiian treaty. The principal speech was by Senator Morgan, who favored the treaty. Mr. Frye and Mr. Stewart also spoke in favor of ratification.

William L. Trenholm, President since 1889 of the American Surety Company, will leave the company on Jan. 18, when the term for which he was elected expires. He will also retire from the State Trust Company. He has sold his holdings in both companies, and last night said he was entirely out of both. It is rumored that politics has something to do with the attitude of the Directors, that led to Mr. Trenholm's action. H. D. Lyman, Vice President of the Surety Company, is spoken of as his successor.

Page 2.

Senator Hanna received an ovation in Cleveland yesterday upon his return from Columbus. The investigation of the bribery charges in connection with the Senatorial election will be commenced next Tuesday.

Page 3.

Four members of the crew of the United States cruiser Marblehead were injured by an explosion at Port Tampa on Wednesday.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild, a member of the Monetary Commission, was examined before the Currency Committee of the House in regard to the new bill proposing currency reforms.

A unanimous report of the Judiciary Committee in favor of the confirmation of Attorney General McKenna as Justice of the Supreme Court, was presented to the Senate yesterday.

Brief sessions of the Senate and Assembly were held at Albany yesterday, the proceedings being confined to the introduction of bills. Many measures of local interest were introduced, including several charter amendments.

The Democrats in the Legislature say that the Republicans will not permit a thorough investigation of the canal scandal by disinterested men, and that the whitewashing report which will be presented by the proposed commission is discounted already.

Page 4.

The fourth annual Sportsmen's Exposition opened at the Madison Square Garden.

Vice Chancellor Reed of New Jersey has refused to set aside the divorce obtained by Frank A. Magowan in Oklahoma.

Yale has replied to Cornell, declining to accept the condition made in Cornell's reply to Yale's challenge to a boat race.

Much opposition has developed to the scheme of Bridge Commissioner Shea for the city to build and pay for a bridge over the East River for the use of railroad companies. Facts are presented to prove that a tunnel would be better and less expensive.

Page 5.

W. A. Butler, a plumber and politician, was appointed Supervisor of The City Record yesterday.

Four hundred members attended the ninth annual banquet of the Jewelers' Board of Trade at Delmonico's.

Postmaster Van Cott received orders from Washington yesterday to save $24,000 before July 1 by curtailing delivery expenses.

The Union League Club elected Elihu Root to succeed Gen. Horace Porter as its President, and Gen. Porter was made an honorary member.

Prof. George Macloskie of Princeton believes in the discovery of Prof. Schenk regarding sex selection, and discusses its effect on the race.

Edward Goodman, a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 35 East Twelfth Street, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head at his office. No reason is known for the suicide.

Opposition to the plan of joint meetings and action by the Brooklyn Boards of Local Improvements developed yesterday. E. M. Grout, President of the Borough, said he was against it.

Thomas G. Shearman ironically described the results of the Dingley tariff law in a speech before the Brooklyn Democratic Club last night, and declared that it had frustrated the attempt of the Democratic Party to commit suicide.

Page 11.

Detectives and policemen made a raid on a poolroom in the borough of Queens, just across the Brooklyn line, yesterday. Five hundred men, who were in the place, escaped. No one was arrested.

Page 12.

Eight men were arrested in Syracuse on Wednesday charged by New York Central Railroad detectives with conspiring to sell passage tickets illegally.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday Mayor Van Wyck criticised the giving of the Bryant Park site to the Public Library.

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners' report for 1897 recommends the passage of a law couched in unmistakable terms for the protection of the Palisades.

Sixteen clerks of the Board of Public Improvements in the borough of Queens were suspended yesterday against their protest, which is based on the civil service rules.

An actress was awarded a verdict for $10,000 in an action against a dentist whom she charged with breaking her jaw while pulling a tooth.

James McKenna, a porter in the Holland House, tried to jump from a moving freight elevator in the hotel, and his head was caught and crushed, causing his death.

Mrs. Henry Cassidy charged yesterday that the police of Capt. Creeden's precinct have been persecuting her and her family. Her fifteen-year-old son Walter was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

A committee representing several athletic organizations urged the Mayor yesterday to appoint a committee to take up the subject of open-air gymnasiums. The Mayor referred them to the Park Board.

Dwight L. Moody talked on backsliding and the cost of Christianity to big audiences at Carnegie Hall yesterday. He replied to a woman who told him she would be a Christian if she did not have so much to give up.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Honest Money League adopted resolutions yesterday indorsing the report of the Monetary Commission and deciding to work for the election of sound-money Congressmen.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
New Corporations.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 5.

RUSH TO KLONDIKE BEGUN.

Steamer City of Seattle Leaves Victoria B. C., with Over 600 Passengers—Vessels Scarce.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 13.—The steamer City of Seattle left here this morning for Alaskan ports, having on board over 600 passengers. The rush to Klondike has fairly begun, but in a few weeks a steamer will be leaving here every day with that many men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—The unprecedented demand for steamers to engage in the Alaska trade, taken in connection with the engineers' strike in England, has had the effect of increasing the price of vessels for this purpose from 10 to 50 per cent. All of the available tonnage on both the Pacific and Atlantic Coasts has been requisitioned, and English shipyards and ship owners are being called upon to supply the demand.

A British owner has refused an offer of over $140,000 for a steamer of 5,000 tons, dead weight, which cost less than four years ago $125,000, and $140,000 has been offered for a steamer of 4,000 tons, dead weight, which cost $112,000 two years ago. New vessels are not to be had at any price.

NO EXPEDITION TO DAWSON.

The War Department Abandons Its Plan to Send Relief to the Klondike.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 13.—The War Department has practically abandoned the proposed relief expedition to the Klondike. A telegram was received here to-day from Vancouver, the headquarters of Brig. Gen. Merriam, Department of the Columbia, instructing Quartermaster W. W. Robinson not to purchase supplies here pending further instructions. The department has declined the offer of "Jack" Dalton, the Alaska pioneer, to lead the expedition to Dawson, and word has been received from Major Rucker, who was sent to Dyea to inquire into the question of trails and late reports from Dawson to the effect that there is little need for the Government expedition.

Major Rucker's full report to Gen. Merriam has not yet been made public. He went to Dyea, where miners from Dawson first strike the coast, and was told to learn everything possible concerning the food situation at Dawson. A private letter from him received to-day is to the effect that no expedition would likely reach the Yukon capital before May 1, and that the miners have enough food to last them.

Army officers here who are well posted express the belief that a portion of the supplies will be taken to Dyea and sent over the pass to the headwaters of the Yukon by the department pack trains. Headquarters will likely be established at Linderman. Part of the supplies will be sent down the river when the ice breaks to Circle City, where Capt. Ray is now located. The establishment of military posts at Circle City and other points on the Yukon in view of the rush of people into that country is looked upon as certain by department officials here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Adjt. Gen. Breck has received a telegram from Gen. Merriam at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, forwarding a copy of a telegram from Quartermaster Robinson at Seattle, as follows:

"United States Commissioner Jones reports to me as follows: 'Left Dawson Dec. 9. No danger of starvation there. Capt. Guyger of steamship P. B. Weare left Circle City Nov. 21, arrived at Dawson Dec. 4. Ray and Richardson (two army officers) were at Circle City well and comfortable when Guyger left Circle. Joaquin Miller also brought the same news to Dawson regarding Ray and Richardson.'

"Steamship Alki arrived this morning, bringing thirty-five Klondikers, many of whom confirm the statement of Jones as to food supply."

$100,000 BROUGHT ON THE ALKI.

Two Men Make a Record of 18 1-2 Days from Dawson to Dyea.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 13.—Thirty-five men direct from Dawson City arrived in Seattle yesterday on the Alki. They brought down $100,000 in gold dust. The heaviest individual owner of the gold dust was Nels Johnson, who brought out $40,000. Johnson is a young Swede who went into the Klondike country over a year ago.

The remaining $60,000 of the gold dust that was brought down is in small amounts and scattered among several men. John McCauley and Richard Butler made the quickest trip on record. They left Dawson City Dec. 12, and arrived at Dyea in eighteen and one-half days.

CANADIAN CUSTOMS CHANGES.

Courts, Post Offices, and Treasuries to be Established in Klondike.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In a few days the Treasury Department will make known the details of the arrangement recently concluded with Mr. Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, respecting the transportation of gold seekers and freight to the Klondike.

Meanwhile it is learned here from good authority that the Canadian Government is about to issue new customs and mining regulations applicable to that region. This year customs duties will be levied on everything the miner takes in, except practically the clothes on his back. The Canadian Government is going to great expense to maintain police and establish courts of law, Post Offices, treasuries for the safekeeping of the miners' gold, offices where drafts may be obtained for gold, and other conveniences, and must obtain revenue to meet the outlay. Every one, regardless of nationality, is at liberty to enter the Klondike and take up mining claims subject to the Canadian regulations, but all supplies and outfits bought outside of Canada will be subject to Canadian customs duties, averaging 30 per cent.

Outfits and supplies bought in Canada by persons taking the Wrangel and Stickeen, the St. Michael, Skaguay, Dyea, or Dalton trail routes will be admitted free into the Klondike, and, of course, are not subject to duty when taken in over the all-Canadian routes from Ashcroft, Kamloops, Edmonton, and Prince Albert.

The Canadian authorities desire to warn the public against so-called transportation companies which are offering for sums ranging from $50 to $150, payable in advance, to convey persons from the Eastern States to Dawson City by Canadian routes, and to provide them with food en route. The overland routes within Canada are all controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway, which is also operating the route by Wrangel and Stickeen; and outside companies have no authority whatever to offer such rates. The Wrangel and Stickeen routes will not be open until the end of April.

BLOODY BATTLE IN CUBA

Cubans Lose 300 Killed and the Spaniards 140, According to Havana Advices.

FAMINE, DISEASE, AND DEATH

Insurgents Destroy Tobacco and Sugar Cane and Strip Workmen of Their Clothes—They Oblige All Men to Join Them.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—At the moment this dispatch is filed it is reported that an important engagement has taken place between the Spaniards and the insurgents under Gen. Rabi, in the District of Manzanillo. It is further reported that the insurgents lost 300 men killed, and the Spaniards are said to have lost 140 men, killed or wounded.

On account of the concentration of the insurgent forces a few leagues distant from Havana, Gen. Valdarama left here yesterday with 800 troops to engage the enemy.

As several chiefs of Spanish columns have burned farms and canefields and have shot prisoners of war, including sick and wounded men, Gen. Blanco has issued a new decree, prohibiting the destruction of all kinds of property and forbidding the shooting of prisoners who are sick or wounded. The latter in future must be well cared for and sent to the military hospitals.

The Captain General also issued decrees supplying the planters and farmers for their defense with the rifles which belonged to the invalided soldiers sent back to Spain.

Gen. Mach has been transferred to Santiago de Cuba for having as chief of a column of troops ordered the shooting of prisoners of war. Eight important political prisoners from Santo Domingo are expected here shortly.

La Discusion has printed an energetic editorial calling attention to the pitiful state of the reconcentrados at the city headquarters and to the absolute necessity for promptly saving them from sure death.

The insurgents of Pinar del Rio have destroyed 100,000 tobacco plants, the property of the Mayor of Artemisa. In the District of Camajuani, Province of Santa Clara, the insurgents have destroyed 500,000 tobacco plants, and have burned about 4,000 tons of cane. The insurgents burned about 1,500 tons of cane on the plantation of Toledo near Havana. At the Central Plantation of Narciso, the insurgents surprised the laborers, undressed them entirely, and made prisoners of several irregulars. They also carried off about 100 oxen. They surprised forty railroad repairers near Santo Domingo and took their clothes.

At Matanzas yesterday seventy-one persons died, of whom twenty-two were starved to death. In Holguin, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, last year 1,268 persons died, many of them losing their lives through starvation.

From Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo hundreds of men have joined the insurgents from the undefended towns. The insurgents are obliging all men to join them. During the last ten days, in various skirmishes, the insurgents, according to the Spanish reports, lost eighty-seven men killed, while the troops captured ten prisoners and forty-eight rifles. In addition, ninety-seven insurgents surrendered. The troops in these skirmishes lost twenty-three privates killed, and had six officers and sixty-eight privates wounded.

The Captain General of Puerto Rico resigned because he considered autonomy to be disastrous to Spanish sovereignty. Gen. Pando, from Santiago de Cuba, will go to Manzanillo. He was unable during his visi to Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, and Gibara to influence any insurgent leader to receive propositions for peace or looking to the acceptance of autonomy.

One hundred and eighty-five persons who had been exiled to the Island of Pines, and supposed to be conspirators, have been released, but they are really men of bad character and "Nanigos."

TROOPS USED IN HAVANA.

Gen. Arolas Disperses a Mob in Front of a Newspaper Office—A Vendor of Papers Shot.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—About noon to-day a crowd gathered in front of the offices of El Diario de la Marina shouting, "Death to the Diario." Gen. Arolas used the regular troops to restore order and to compel the dispersal of the crowd, which kept up a continuous shouting on the streets near Central Park.

These people accuse El Diario de la Marina of being responsible for all the attacks made upon army officers and Spanish residents in the island. They say that La Discusion and El Reconcentrado receive their cue from El Diario. A man selling El Diario was shot in the arm.

All classes commend the authorities for avoiding unnecessary force or violence in the use of the soldiery and the police.

Last night at the palace Gen. Blanco and the Autonomist Cabinet were joined by the Civil Governor of Havana, the Colonels and chiefs of the volunteers, the Marquis Apezteguia, leader of the Spanish Conservative Party, and other prominent politicians. Señor Congosto, the Secretary General, remained at his office until 1 o'clock this morning.

About 10 o'clock last night several shots were heard back of the Albisu Theatre. It is believed they were intended to raise an alarm. Shortly after midnight the soldiery were withdrawn from the streets and went into barracks.

GEN. LEE WAS NOT ATTACKED.

He Denies that He Has Asked for Two Warships at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 13.—There is no foundation whatever for the rumor that United States Consul General Fitzhugh Lee met with violence during the disturbances last night or to-day. During the height of the uproar last evening he walked about freely in Central Park and in front of the Hotel Inglaterra. To-day he has been attending to official business as usual, and this evening, when this dispatch is sent, he is dining at the Hotel Inglaterra.

Gen. Lee absolutely denies that he has asked the authorities at Washington to send two war vessels to Havana.

It is said that Gen. Lee recently questioned a Colonel of volunteers as to what political party he belonged to, and the officer is reported to have replied that he had been an intransigent Spaniard and afterward a Reformist. Thinking that autonomy would save Cuba for Spain, he became an Autonomist. Questioned as to what he thought about autonomy, the volunteer officer answered:

"Bad, very bad; worse than anything."

Asked what he was now, the officer replied:

"A Yankee."

QUIET RESTORED IN HAVANA.

Senor Dp Lome Has Advices from Secretary General Congosto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Spanish Minister Señor Dupuy de Lome received a dispatch from Secretary General Congosto this afternoon, under date of noon to-day at Havana. It said:

"Your Excellency can affirm that the tumult of yesterday has had so little importance that not a shot was fired, and there is no knowledge that anybody was wounded or hurt. The agitation was confined to one quarter of the city."

This followed closely on another official dispatch from the same authority, filed at Havana about 9 o'clock this morning. It said:

"Complete calm. The city has recovered its normal condition."

SHIPS ALL TO MOVE SOUTH.

North Atlantic Squadron Will Begin Its Manoeuvres Jan. 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Late this afternoon the first news of the day came to the State Department from Consul General Lee, who telegraphed that everything was very quiet in Havana to-day, and that there was no cause for apprehension of trouble.

Orders have been sent to the Marblehead to proceed to Navassa to investigate conditions among the laborers there, thus disposing of rumors that she would be ordered to Cuba.

Secretary Long was asked whether any of the American ships had been ordered to be ready to sail for Havana. He replied that while he could not discuss the matter, he would say that he had not made any change in the orders to the battleship Maine, now lying at Key West. The Maine's last orders were to go out for target practice, and upon falling in with the North Atlantic Squadron to attach herself.

Although there is no expectation at the Navy Department of any trouble just now, still, in case it should occur the navy is more strongly represented in Florida and West Indian waters than it has been in the past ten years. At Key West there is the second-class battleship Maine, at Jacksonville the cruiser Vesuvius, at St. Kitt's the Annapolis, and at Gaudaloupe the Wilmington. The Detroit is on the way from Cape Haitien to Key West, where she is now due. The Marblehead is at Port Tampa, Fla. She suffered the injury of four men yesterday at target practice.

This naval force will be powerfully reinforced in a few days by the North Atlantic squadron, under Admiral Sicard. The flagship New York and battleships Iowa and Indiana are at Hampton Roads, and the battleships Massachusetts and Texas at New York. The former are to sail on Jan. 15 for Florida wates, while the last two are to leave New York Saturday and Sunday, respectively, falling in with and joining the squadron on the southern drill grounds off the Chesapeake capes.

It is authoritatively stated at the Navy Department that this southern movement of the squadron is a part of the programme for Winter manoeuvres prepared by the Navy Department months ago after consultation with Admiral Sicard and Capt. Taylor, and duly announced at the time. In support of this statement is issued the following itinerary of the squadron's movements, prepared long ago and not changed in any respect:

"Leave Hampton Roads Jan. 15; passage to Tortugas four and a half days, Jan. 20; small arms target practice Jan. 23, three days; to drill grounds, Jan. 24, one day; moving sub-calibre practice, Jan. 27, two days; moving target practice, Jan. 30, six days; squadron evolutions, Feb. 6, six days, excluding Sunday; return to Tortugas, Feb. 10, one day; coaling, ten working days and two Sundays, Feb. 23; exercise boat flotilla, Feb. 27, four days; squadron evolutions, March 6, nine days, one Sunday intervening; return to Tortugas, March 10; coaling, six working days and one Sunday; squadron evolutions, twelve working days and two Sundays, April 1; drill grounds to Hampton Roads, four days, arriving there April 4."

BAD NEWS REACHES MADRID.

"Viva Don Carlos!" "Viva Weyler!" Shouted Under Blanco's Windows.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—The Government admits the receipt of "disagreeable news" from Cuba, but declines to give the details.

The Marquis Pazo de la Merrzed, President of the Senate, and five members of the last Canovas Cabinet have published a manifesto in opposition to the projected Pidal-Silvela coalition party.

Private dispatches from Havana received here to-day assert that shouts of "Viva Don Carlos!" and "Viva Weyler!" have been raised under the very windows of Gen. Blanco.

Senator Cannon Has a Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Cannon of Utah presented the following resolution in the Senate to-day, and it was adopted:

"Resolved, That the President is requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interest, to transmit to the Senate at his earliest convenience a statement showing what measures are in force by this Government in the island of Cuba and in waters contiguous thereto to protect the lives, liberty, and property of American citizens now dwelling in Cuba."

Puerto Rico's Autonomy Delayed.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—In consequence of the death of Gen. Gonzalez Munoz, the Captain General of Puerto Rico, immediately after his arrival in that colony, the execution of the decree constituting the Puerto Rico Chamber of Deputies has been postponed until March 1.

Gen. Augusta for Porto Rico.

MADRID, Jan. 13.—Gen. Augusta will succeed the late Gen. Munoz as Captain General of Puerto Rico.

MRS. INEZ DE ROQUE HERE.

Wife of the Cuban General Is Deported After Spending Three Months in Prison.

Among the passengers on the Ward Line steamship Seneca, which arrived yesterday, was a woman exile from Cuba, Mrs. Inez de Roque, wife of Brig. Gen. Ponce de Roque, commander of the insurgent forces in the Province of Matanzas. The interception of a letter to her husband by the Spaniards led to her arrest, and when, under the recent amnesty, she was released, after seventeen months of imprisonment, she refused to write, at Spanish dictation, a letter imploring her husband to lay down arms, Gen. Blanco ordered her deportation.

With her was her niece, four years old, whose father was shot by the Spaniards. Mrs. de Roque has adopted the little one, who calls her mamma and who does not know that her father is dead. They were met at the pier by a brother-in-law of Mrs. de Roque, Mamerto Ponce de Roque, proprietor of the Ponce House, in East Seventeenth Street.

Mrs. de Roque speaks no English, but through a fellow-voyager she told the story of much suffering. She lived outside of Matanzas, and her husband, then as now, was in the field, when she wrote a note which she intrusted to a boy servant to take to her husband. He was waylaid by Spanish soldiers, who secured the note. The boy was cut down with machetes. She was arrested, and after a trial that was a travesty she was incarcerated, being kept incommunicado and miserably fed for three months.

Mrs. de Roque was without means when released, and she came as a second-cabin passenger on the Seneca.

CIVIL SERVICE IN NO DANGER.

Mr. Foulke Predicts an Enlargement of Its Scope Under Mr. McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—William Dudley Foulke, the civil service reformer of Indiana, who is now in Washington, says there is no danger of the overthrow of the merit system in the Federal service. He declares that many of the Congressmen who attack the system would not dare to vote for the repeal of the law.

"There has never been but one opportunity for a direct popular vote on the civil service question," said Mr. Foulke; "that was in Chicago, where the people voted in its favor by something like 50,000 majority. This did not happen in Boston or the mugwump East, but in a typical American city. The intelligence of the country is in favor of the merit system, and I believe President McKinley intends to stand by the law. I think there will be an enlargement rather than a restriction of the classified service under his Administration."

PRESIDENT DOLE COMING

Chief Executive of the Hawaiian Republic on the Way to Washington.

TO WORK FOR ANNEXATION

He Will See President McKinley, His Official Advisers, and Others—J. O. Carter Leaves Honolulu to Fight Against the Treaty.

HONOLULU, Jan. 6.—President Sanford B. Dole leaves for Washington by the steamship Peru Jan. 8 for the purpose of consulting with the Administration there on the subject of the annexation of these islands to the greater republic.

He will be accompanied on his journey to Washington by his staff officer, Major Curtis P. Iaukea, and Dr. Day, his physician.

The departure of President Dole was decided upon unanimously yesterday at a special meeting of the Council of State. After the meeting President Dole said:

"It has been considered best that I should go to Washington and meet the Administration upon the matter of pending annexation negotiations. I do not expect to be gone more than six weeks. Immediately upon arrival in Washington I shall consult with the members of the Hawaiian Legation."

A member of the Council of State said: "We decided by unanimous vote that it was wise for Mr. Dole to proceed to Washington at this time and meet President McKinley and his immediate advisers and some of the United States Senators and foremost American advocates of annexation.

"It is proper and dignified and patriotic that the head of the Nationalists here and the head of the well established permanent Government of this country should appear in the United States and Washington at a time when the treaty is before Congress and when the citizens of the great republic are interested in the annexation question. We believe that this policy is correct, and that it will result in material gain for our cause.

"Mr. Dole is a man peculiarly fitted for just such a mission as this. We believe that he will make a good impression and that some of the Senators and perhaps statesmen in more exalted position will conclude after meeting him that some of the statements that have been made to the detriment of Mr. Dole and his assistants are incorrect, to say the least."

J. O. Carter, a great friend of the ex-Queen, will leave to-day for Washington to work against the annexation treaty. The anti-Annexationists here expect a good deal of Mr. Carter. He undoubtedly will be the most influential enemy of the treaty sent from Hawaii.

PARDONED IN HAWAII.

Lawyer Ashford Who Took Part in the 1895 Riot May Now Return.

HONOLULU, Jan. 13.—The Council of State has pardoned Clarence W. Ashford, a lawyer now practicing in San Francisco, and will allow him to return to this country. Ashford was mixed up in the 1895 riot and was arrested on a charge of treason.

He preferred to leave the country rather than to stand trial, to return only by leave of this Government. A petition was filed by Ashford, asking that he be allowed to return. It was acted upon favorably, and Ashford is expected within the month.

HAWAII IN THE SENATE.

Continuance of the Discussion of the Annexation Treaty—Stewart, Frye, and Morgan Speak.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate did not make great progress with the Hawaiian annexation treaty to-day. Several speeches were delivered, but in each instance the speaker announced that to-day's remarks were merely preliminary to what he should say before the close of the debate. Those who spoke were Senators Stewart, Frye, and Morgan.

Senator Stewart of Nevada supported the treaty, and was the first Senator to discuss the question of sugar in connection with the subject. He asserted that the importation of sugar to the United States from Hawaii would not be increased to any perceptible extent in case of annexation, because the islands had reached their limit in the production of that article. For this reason, the producers of beet sugar and of cane sugar need not be alarmed. Senator Stewart eulogized the natives as intelligent and docile. He said there were many of them in California, and that they were well regarded there.

Senator White interrupted to ask why, if the Kanakas were so well thought of, they had not been consulted on the question of annexation.

Mr. Stewart replied that throughout their history, up to recent years, they had been anxious to have their country become a part of the United States.

Senator Frye spoke upon the commercial and military aspects which annexation presented in favor of the United States. He considered Hawaii as necessary to the commerce of the United States. He also devoted considerable time to a review of the importance of the control of the Nicaraguan Canal, which could not be maintained unless Hawaii was ours.

Senator Morgan of Alabama made the principal speech of the day. He will continue to-morrow. Senator Morgan went into a detailed history of the Hawaiian Islands from the time of their discovery to the present. He believed, he said, it was the intention of President Cleveland to restore Queen Liliuokalani to her throne, and after that transaction to open negotiations for the annexation of the islands under her reign.

Senator Chandler asked what authority there was for this assertion. Mr. Morgan replied that there was no special authority; he was expressing his opinion, and such a course would have been in keeping with the logic of events.

Senator White asked if this treaty was not a trade with the provisional Government, and what was to be done regarding the natives and their rights.

Senator Morgan said that for the last one hundred years the Government of the islands and the people of the islands had been anxious to secure the sovereignty of a strong power and secure a local self-government.

Mr. Morgan described at considerable length his visit to the islands last Summer. Turning his attention to the Kanakas, he said they were a picturesque people who would be much better off under a government by the United States. He spoke of the women going barefooted along the streets in long, loose gowns, which we called "Mother Hubbards," and the men with little clothing, but yet strong and manly looking fellows.

Senator White asked Mr. Morgan why the islands were not annexed in 1843, and how it was that the proposal for annexation had to wait until the islands were in the possession of the land grabbers who were trying to further their personal fortunes.

Senator Morgan said the history of that time was in the documentary evidence which had been printed and discussed often before. He believed the islands should have been annexed at that time, and believed that they should be annexed now, and the reasons which existed then for annexation had multiplied a hundred times since.

Blacklisting Verdict Set Aside.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The verdict awarded to Engineer Fred R. Ketcham against the Chicago and Northwestern Railway for alleged blacklisting was set aside to-day by Judge Richard W. Clifford, on the ground of improper instructions to the jury. A new trial is granted. Ketcham had been awarded $21,000 damages. The case was an outgrowth of the Debs strike.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN'S ESTATE.

The Inventory Shows a Total of More Than $7,500,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—The inventory and appraisement of the real estate and personal property of the late George M. Pullman was filed in the Probate Court to-day. The total of the personal assets is $5,896,446.60. The real estate has a valuation of $1,896,868.91.

The cash assets were given as $138,879.79. The list includes 44,233 shares of stock, of which 17,982 shares are held as collateral for open accounts. Bonds and mortgages to the number of 680 have a valuation of $622,600. "Doubtful" bonds amount to $405,000, and those styled "desperate" amount to $15,000. The good notes in the inventory amount to $36,205, and the "doubtful" to $36,205. The household property in the Prairie Avenue homestead was appraised at $47,225.79.

KENTUCKY TRUST COMPANY.

Assignment Made at Louisville and the ex-Vice President Gone.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 13.—The Kentucky Trust Company this afternoon assigned to John H. Weller. The deed had been drawn some days ago by Vice President William Reinecke, who failed of election Tuesday, and it now develops that he left the city Monday for Cincinnati, where he now is. Reinecke was practically the head of the company, which is said to have been in a shaky condition for some time.

The deposits have dwindled to less than $23,000, and the liabilities were increasing. The stock fell as low as 25 cents on the dollar. There was some talk of liquidation, but when the Trustees met to-day to go over the books, Mr. Weller put the deed of assignment on record. No statement of assets and liabilities can yet be made. The investigation will require some days.

LIFE POLICIES NOT TAXABLE.

Decision of the Indiana Supreme Court Exempting Them.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—The Supreme Court has decided that life insurance policies are not taxable under the present State tax law. The question was raised nearly a year ago, when the Tax Commissioners inserted in the tax schedule, under the head of "personal property credits" the following questions:

"Number of paid-up life insurance policies and their value."

"Number of non-forfeitable and partly paid-up life insurance policies and their value."

The life insurance companies doing business in the State and the holders of large policies declared that the action of the board was without warrant and suit was brought to restrain the State Board from carrying out its order. So far as known, it is the first time that the question has been decided in the United States.

BAILEY MEDAL CONTEST.

Naval Apprentice Birney O. Halliwell the Winner.

NEWPORT, Jan. 13.—The Bailey Medal, instituted by the late Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey for the purpose of inciting the apprentices of the United States Navy to greater efforts in acquiring proficiency in their duties, was awarded to-day to Naval Apprentice Birney O. Halliwell. The examination lasted for over a week at the Naval Training Station, after which the board of officers conducting it forwarded the result to the Secretary of the Navy for final recommendation. Apprentice George Henry Hartzell of the Iowa was the other contestant.

Apprentice Halliwell, whose home is at Lynn, Mass., enlisted at Boston, Sept. 25, 1896, and came to the training station Oct. 1 of the same year. He was transferred to the training ship Alliance June 19, 1897. The examination was a practical one and included every branch of the naval duties of an apprentice. Next year the medal will be awarded to some apprentice on the Pacific Coast. Apprentice Halliwell has been ordered to the receiving ship Wabash.

GIFT TO YALE UNIVERSITY.

Prof. Marsh's Scientific Collections—Bi-Centennial Celebration.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13.—At the meeting of the Yale Corporation to-day O. C. Marsh, professor of paleontology, formally presented to the university the valuable scientific collections belonging to him now deposited in the Peabody Museum. These collections, six in number, are in many respects the most extensive and valuable of any in this country, and have been brought together by Prof. Marsh at great labor and expense during the last thirty years.

The paleontological collections are well known and were mainly secured by Prof. Marsh during his explorations in the Rocky Mountains. They include most of the type specimens he has described in his various publications. The collection of osteology and that of American archaeology are also extensive and of great interest. The present value of all these collections makes this the most important gift to natural science that Yale has yet received.

The corporation accepted Prof. Marsh's gift by a unanimous vote, and expressed its high appreciation of his generosity to the university. At the same meeting the corporation decided to appoint a committee to prepare plans for the celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary in October, 1901, of the granting of the charter to Yale College.

Married in a Saloon Window.

CRAWFORDSVILLE., Ind., Jan. 13.—Miss Fleeta Lee and James Gill were married in the show window of a saloon here last night. The affair was the outcome of a challenge on the part of a friend of the groom, who volunteered to pay all expenses if the couple would consent to be married in the window. The bride and groom drove up to the place in a coach drawn by six white horses and entered the window, which had been converted into a floral bower, where Squire Buck pronounced them man and wife. Hundreds of people watched the proceedings from the street.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page, to the right of the title.

A storm appears to be developing in North Mexico. A ridge of high pressure extends from Ontario to the Middle Mississippi Valley and thence to the North Pacific Coast. Showers have occurred in the lake regions, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature has fallen from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Coast except stationary in the South Atlantic States and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Generally fair weather may be expected in all districts except showers in the Middle and West Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1897.	1898.	1898.
3 A. M.	13	43	45
6 A. M.	13	46	46
9 A. M.	13	50	51
12 M.	19	53	57
4 P. M.	23	46	51
6 P. M.	23	43	47
9 P. M.	24	37	43
12 P. M.	25	37	40

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees at 11:30 A. M. The minimum was 38 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .96 and at 8 P. M. .73.

PRESIDENT TRENHOLM OUT

He Retires from the American Surety and the State Trust Companies' Directorates.

H. D. LYMAN MAY SUCCEED HIM

No Reasons Officially Assigned for the Change, but Gossip Says Politics Has Something to Do with It.

William L. Trenholm, President of the American Surety Company since 1889, has parted with his stock in the company, and will retire from the Presidency and from the Board of Directors on Jan. 18, when the term for which he was elected expires. He will retire at the same time from the State Trust Company, of which he is Vice President. It is expected that he will be succeeded in the Surety Company by Henry D. Lyman, the present Vice President, but it is possible that the announcement of the new President may come in the form of a surprise.

In 1885 Mr. Trenholm was appointed a United States Civil Service Commissioner by President Cleveland, and a year later, upon the recommendation of Secretary Manning, he was appointed Controller of the Currency. He resigned that office in January, 1889, to accept the Presidency of the American Surety Company, made vacant by the death of Richard A. Elmer. Mr. Lyman was a candidate for the place then and had a strong following in the Board of Directors.

At that time the company was practically the only distinctively local one of its kind. Now there are five companies doing like business, and it was said yesterday that the success that has attended the other companies is responsible for the condition of affairs that has resulted in Mr. Trenholm's retirement.

Mr. Trenholm declined to discuss the subject last night beyond dictating this statement:

"I was ill and absent for some time last Summer. When I returned to business I found a difference of opinion existing as to the future policy and management of the company. Those differences appeared

JEFFERSON'S STAGE TALK

He Discourses to the Nineteenth Century Club and Its Guests at Sherry's.

COMEDY A SERIOUS BUSINESS

There Is a Subtlety to It, Says the Actor, Requiring as Much Thought as Tragedy—Damrosch on Music in America.

Members of the Nineteenth Century Club and their guests met at Sherry's, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, last night to hear Joseph Jefferson deliver a dramatic discourse and Frank Damrosch give his views on music in America. So many were attracted thither that the seating capacity of the ballroom was inadequate, and many stood.

John A. Taylor, President of the Nineteenth Century Club, announced the death since the last meeting, of Henry M. Taber, to whom he paid a tribute as one who had the courage of his convictions, and was honored for the honest, outspoken expression of his beliefs. Mr. Taylor introduced Mr. Jefferson as the man of the nineteenth century, who, in his own person represents all that is best, highest, and noblest on the stage.

Mr. Jefferson, after waiting for the applause that greeted him to die away, said:

"While it is pleasant to know one has succeeded in art, it is very embarrassing to be so respectable. I thank you for your applause. There is nothing an actor appreciates so much as a good round of applause. [Applause.] There, I did not mean to trick you out of another. It shows me that I am welcome and gives me time to think what I am to say. The art of acting requires more preparation than any other, for we cannot rub it out after.

"My subject is the future of the drama. It is a safe one for a speaker, as he may be confident posterity won't be present to contradict. The future of the drama? Like Patrick's views on the future, I find that when I get to the end of it there is such a lot left that I am bothered."

Mr. Jefferson spoke of the past of the drama from the time of Thespis, and told how, when a boy, he had played in "Antigone," and how, it being his duty to stand on a pedestal and describe the pantomimes about him, he had once described a Greek wedding as a battle of the Amazons. The drama of the present, he said, "is before you; choose for yourself." He was not in sympathy, he declared, with the cry that possibly began with Thespis himself of the decline of the drama. Mr. Jefferson, while admitting that tragedy is higher than comedy, related the reply of Garrick when asked which was the more difficult, "whether ill or well, I am always equal to tragedy, but my friend, comedy is a serious business." There is a subtlety in comedy that requires as much thought as tragedy does. The comedian must not himself see the humor of the situation.

Mr. Jefferson having invited questions from the audience, a woman asked: "Setting aside military dramas founded on the recent civil war, have we such a thing as a genuine American drama?"

The answer was that there have been quite a number of native American dramas, of which "Shore Acres," "Pudd'nhead Wilson," and "The Banker's Daughter" were cited as examples.

"And then," added Mr. Jefferson, "there is that American drama, though written by an Englishman, known as "Rip Van Winkle."

Asked his opinion of Junius Brutus and Edwin Booth, Mr. Jefferson said they were both great, both very powerful. The father was full of fire. The son was not so scholarly, but was more agreeable, finer to look upon, a beautiful actor.

Here Richard Watson Gilder stepped up to Mr. Jefferson and said: "Mr. Jefferson, I would like to ask if your views of the effect and value of silence and lack of motion on the part of surrounding actors are the same now as when I once played two parts in one night with you."

And then Mr. Gilder said something about a desire to return to the stage, which excited curiosity as to whether he was in earnest or not.

Mr. Jefferson told his auditors how, when he was playing "Rip Van Winkle" in Europe many years ago, Mr. Gilder came behind the scenes and asked to be allowed to go on as a villager and a demon in the mountain scene. His request was acceded to, and, said Mr. Jefferson:

"He performed with wonderful effect. I told him afterward that he was the best villager and the worst demon I ever saw."

Then replying to Mr. Gilder's question, Mr. Jefferson said repose is one of the cardinal points. An audience cannot look at two points at once. The thing in stage management is that the attention of the audience should be directed to the subject then necessary to be considered. Nothing is more injurious than vulgar by-play.

Of the elder Sothern, Mr. Jefferson said he was a fine eccentric comedian, one of the best of the age.

Miss Margaret Merrington followed Mr. Jefferson and gave reasons for her belief that there will be in America a National school of the drama, that will blossom in plays and will be strong and pure and true.

Frank Damrosch, who spoke on "Music in America," said the Nation has done little hitherto to prove itself musical, and influences for culture have come from without. This is because the men who came here from so many quarters had work to do, and there has as yet been no National leisure.

"But we are marching on apace," he said. "We have now an American ideal and may hope to develop an American music and an American power of performing."

He emphasized the importance of teaching music to the child and told of what has been accomplished in the people's music classes.

POSTMASTER AT DENVER.

Nomination of ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor, a Bryanite.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Horace A. W. Tabor was nominated to-day Postmaster of Denver, Col.

Mr. Tabor is an ex-United States Senator. He was elected to the United States Senate by the Colorado Legislature in 1883 to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Henry M. Teller, who resigned in order to become Secretary of the Interior in President Arthur's Cabinet.

Mr. Tabor was a Senator for just thirty-seven days, from Jan. 27 to March 4, 1883. During his short sojourn in the Nation's capital he was a marked figure and achieved local fame as the possessor of a $300 night shirt and a strikingly good-looking wife.

Mrs. Tabor was always present in the Senate during the thirty-seven days her husband held office, and always was attired in fetching costumes.

As Senator, Mr. Tabor was a Republican. It is said he was a Bryanite in the last campaign. He owes his nomination to Senator Wolcott.

Muskallonge in Chautauqua Lake.

From The Fishing Gazette.

A resident of Jamestown, N. Y., in a letter to a New York daily objects to the provisions of Chapter 507 of the Laws of 1897, which provides that muskallonge, one of the most valuable game fishes of the State, may be taken from Chautauqua Lake during the first twenty days of February. He thinks that the law ought to be repealed, because it gives those who reside in the vicinity of the lake an advantage over other residents of the State. He thinks the lake will soon be depleted of the fish. The State hatchery for the propagation of muskallonge is situated on this lake, as it is the only lake in the State in which these fish are sufficiently hardy and numerous to make a hatchery successful. He says that so conservative an authority on fish as the Hon. Porter Sheldon says there is no room for doubt that if this law remains in force there will be 3,000 men upon the ice armed with spears on the 1st day of February, and that they will take literally tons of these fish, including the best producers of spawn, in the twenty days. The Chautauqua Fish and Game Association, with 3,000 signatures of the people of the county, with millions of dollars invested around the lake, objected decidedly to the passage of the bill, but it was put through in spite of their opposition. The writer thinks that it is a matter in which the people of the whole State are interested, and therefore this law, granting special privileges to those residing around Chautauqua Lake, should be repealed.

A Notable "Messiah" Performance.

At the Metropolitan Opera House to-morrow night, by the People's Choral Union, Frank Damrosch, conductor, with a magnificent chorus of 1,000. Emma Juch, Josephine Jacoby, Evan Williams, and Charles W Clark, soloists. Seats now ready at box office, Tyson's, and Rullman's.—Adv.

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SAYS HE BRIBED POLICEMEN.

Engineer Von Steenberg Accuses Two Officers—One Arrested.

Frederick Von Steenberg, an engineer, made a complaint at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon to the effect that two policemen on duty at the Boiler Inspection Bureau had tried to extort money from him when he tried to get his certificate as an engineer renewed. Deputy Chief Cortright gave Von Steenberg two marked bills, and told him to pay the two policemen.

As a result Patrolman John H. Lilly was arrested, and Patrolman John C. Henderson will probably be taken in custody later.

No one at headquarters last night would acknowledge that any one had been arrested on a charge of extortion, but Louis J. Grant, counsel for Lilly, said that Von Steenberg met the two policemen at the Boiler Inspection Bureau yesterday afternoon.

After talking with the two he called out to Deputy Chief Cortright, who was hidden behind a door, that the man had the money, Henderson having in the meantime passed out. The Deputy Chief asked Lilly if he had the $25 which Von Steenberg had given him, and he said he had, and that he had taken it because Von Steenberg had tried to bribe him, and he proposed to show the money to his commanding officer, Sergt. Washington Mullin. Lilly was subsequently bailed out. Lawyer Grant says that both men will clear themselves.

Women National Bank Directors.

WABASH, Ind., Jan. 13.—At the annual election of Directors of the First National Bank of Huntington, Mrs. Fredrika Drover and Mrs. Sarah F. Dick were re-elected to places on the board, and Mrs. Dick, who for over twenty-three years has served satisfactorily as cashier of the bank, was chosen once more to that position. Through her official connection with the institution, Mrs. Dick has gained a National reputation, she being the only woman National bank cashier in the country.

AT THE HOTELS.

FIFTH AVENUE—L. B. Plympton, Hartford; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island; C. W. Hackett, Utica.

HOLLAND—William L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—George Riddle, Cambridge.

MANHATTAN—S. W. Dana, Philadelphia; H. D. Kingsbury, Boston; Samuel F. Beardsley, Bridgeport.

WALDORF—Franz Rummel, Berlin; L. F. Swift, Chicago.

WINDSOR—Capt. A. H. Bowman, United States Army; Canon Jones Bateman, British West Indies.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Hogue, carpets; 55 White Street.

Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. P. Stephenson, dry goods; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

August, A. & L., Fort Worth, Texas; A. August, clothing; Stuart House.

Bartel, Adam H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; J. M. Wark, linens and furnishing goods; H. Watt, dry goods; 63 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Bernd, J. D., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. A. Auglinbaugh, ribbons; Westminster Hotel.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Davis, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and dress trimmings; St. Denis Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. F. Bonney, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.

Englehart, Winning, Davison Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. Winning, millinery; Hoffman House.

Farwell, J. V., Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Reddon, carpets; H. Arms, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, domestics and flannels; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Forester, J., & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; J. Forester, overalls; 216 Church Street; Windsor Hotel.

Goldenberg, S., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Greenebaum, Weil & Michels, San Francisco, Cal.; L. Weil, furnishing goods and woolens; 42 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Greenewalt, The, Company, Cumberland, Md.; C. J. Orrick, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Gross & Strauss, Boston, Mass.; H. Gross, ribbons and small wares; 138 Spring Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Gutman, Nathan, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Nathan Gutman; Hotel Albert.

Halle, Schwarz & Skall, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Skall, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Holzman Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; L. Hamburger, piece goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Stuart House.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Coomb, silks and velvets; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. C. Sargent, ladies' and infants' wear; 8 Greene Street.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Brown, corsets and underwear; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Kaufmann Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufmann, cloaks and suits; 699 Broadway; Stuart House.

Kunkel, J. H., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. H. Kunkel, notions and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Phillips, corsets and small wares; Hotel Manhattan.

Lebach, Jacob, York, Penn.; cloaks and notions; Hotel Imperial.

Levy, E. S., & Co., Galveston, Texas; E. S. Levy, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

Liscomb, N. S., & Son, Worcester, Mass.; A. G. Liscomb, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Long's, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; F. E. Brown, upholstery goods; 274 Church Street; St. Cloud Hotel.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, dry goods; 53 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Marks Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Pfferling, fancy goods, laces, and trimmings; Astor House.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Nugent, R., & Brother, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; G. E. Passmore, notions and fancy goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Gerlach.

Rabitschek & Frank, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, notions, fancy goods, and toys; 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Rothschild, A. M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Toles, carpets and rugs; 43 Leonard Street.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. McBride, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. S. Crumbley, white goods and handkerchiefs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith, E. L., Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Smith, notions, fancy goods, laces, jewelry, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; Miss A. Hubbard, millinery; 55 White Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Sun Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. A. Son, notions, fancy goods, and jewelry; 101 Duane Street; Netherland Hotel.

Steinberger & Kalisher, San Francisco, Cal.; J. Steinberger, silks and gloves; Hotel Imperial.

Stitt & Schmidt Co., Youngstown, Ohio; W. C. Stitt, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Hettrich & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Wallace, J., & Son, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods, &c.; Everett House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. T. Doll, toys; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

White, R. H., Co., Boston, Mass.; E. J. Singleton, silks and velvets; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Y. Pierce, silverware and crockery; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. A. Gordon, dress goods; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Woodhull, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Grand Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, stationery, trimmings, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Holland House.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; A. Clay, furnishing goods; 57 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Destructive Storms Along the Coast.

Reports of maritime disasters along the coast come in thick and fast. People who "go down to the sea in ships" should bear in mind one thing in particular, namely, that it is highly desirable to take along a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for sea sickness. Nausea, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, malaria, nervousness, and kidney trouble all succumb to its beneficent and speedy action.

CROKER AND THE SENATORS

Four More of Them Posted for Membership in His Democratic Club.

THESE MAKE EIGHT IN ALL.

He Is Not So Successful with Country Democrats of This State—Hill Has Been Looking to His Fences.

On the bulletin board of the Democratic Club last night there were posted for membership the names of four United States Senators—John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, Richard R. Kenney of Delaware, Alexander S. Clay of Georgia, and John W. Daniel of Virginia. They were proposed by Senator Edward Murphy and seconded by Richard Croker. Among the other non-resident applications were those of James P. Dunn of Yonkers and Joseph H. Beall of Arnow Villa Park, proposed by Richard Croker, and Isaac Weiner and James J. Sweeney, proposed by Charles M. Preston.

The resident applications were as follows:

Name.	Proposed By.
William L. Flanagan	Samuel Untermeyer
Henry Hesterberg	Richard Croker
James Shevlin	John F. Carroll
George U. Tower	John F. Carroll
Willis J. Abbott	John W. Keller
William R. Hearst	John W. Keller
Edgar Gibbs Murphy	John W. Keller
Dr. John H. Billings	John W. Keller, Peter J. Dooling
William Von Twistern	Thomas J. Dunn
Andrew J. White	Peter J. Dooling
Philiph W. Higman	Joseph Blumenthal
A. B. Wilgus, Jr.	Joseph Blumenthal
L. C. Mouquin	Lorenz Zeller, J. Edward Jetter.
J. T. McCarthy	Richard Croker
Andrew A. Noonan	Richard Croker
C. S. McKune	Richard Croker

Willis J. Abbot was a member of the Henry George Campaign Committee in the Mayoralty contest, and one of the projectors of the reorganization scheme of the Jeffersonian Democracy. Andrew J. White was turned down by Tammany Hall as leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, and James Shevlin is one of the leaders of the Brooklyn Democracy.

Henry Hesterberg, who is one of three on the list of resident applicants proposed by Richard Croker, lives in Flatbush. When, about two weeks ago, a delegation of his friends called on Hugh McLaughlin at the Willoughby Street headquarters to demand the consideration of Mr. Hesterberg's application for office, Mr. McLaughlin would not listen to them.

A special meeting will be held at the club to-night to consider the action of the Board of Governors with reference to the purchase of a new clubhouse.

It is a matter of current comment among New York Democrats that Richard Croker is engaged in an effort to make the Democratic Club not only the home of New York Democracy, but the centre of the National party. He has, through Senator Murphy, who himself is a recent made member, already succeeded in enlisting eight members of the United States Senate. Of these Senators Daniel, Clay, Kenney, Faulkner of West Virginia, and James K. Jones of Arkansas, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, are pronounced silver men, and they took a prominent part in the Presidential campaign. It is said to be Mr. Croker's desire to make the club a unifying force, so that in the Presidential campaign of 1900 the Democratic Party shall present a solid front to the Republicans, and also that there may be unanimity of action in the National Convention.

It has been remarked that Mr. Croker is succeeding better in gaining recruits from Washington than he is in getting New York country Democrats to join the club. As yet none of the State non-resident applicants for membership has been a friend of ex-Senator David B. Hill.

Mr. Hill, it was said yesterday, has been engaged for the last month in strengthening his fences in the country districts. It is also understood that during his recent visit to New York City he did not fail to learn what the situation was. It was reported last night that on Wednesday afternoon Mr. Hill had a conference with Hugh McLaughlin, John C. Sheehan, and William F. Sheehan in the ex-Lieutenant Governor's office in the Mutual Life Building. It was further reported by Mr. Hill's friends that there has been no falling out between him and Hugh McLaughlin, but that, on the contrary, they are the best of friends. Mr. McLaughlin will, as Mr. Hill's friends assert, stand by the ex-Senator in the State Convention, which, they believe, Mr. Hill will control.

MANHATTAN CLUB BOARD MEETS.

Members Declare that the Organization Is Still Prosperous.

The Board of Governors of the Manhattan Club met last night to pass upon applications for membership, accept resignations, and to transact other business. It was asserted that although twenty resignations were received, they were not caused by the rivalry of the Democratic Club; that this time of year, when the annual dues are about payable, a certain number of resignations are always received. It was said that Richard Croker's resignation had not harmed the club; that Mr. Croker never had been an active member of it, and had seldom visited the clubhouse. Regrets were expressed that John F. Carroll had left the club. It was denied that Justice Truax's resignation was among those received last night.

Twenty-three applications for membership were favorably considered, as follows:

John R. Hinchman,	W. Astor Chanler,
Steward M. Brice,	William M. Hoagland,
Dr. C. F. McDonald,	T. A. Beall,
James Burnley,	Oswald Sanderson,
Francis Bellamy,	George H. B. Mitchell,
Dr. A. McLean Hamilton,	W. R. Davis,
H. S. Von Schaick,	David Keane,
Alexander R. Bradley,	Albert C. Burridge.
Sylvester D. Everett,	Edward S. Marsdon,
Walter W. Price,	Horace W. Gridley,
	J. T. Grayson.

Members of the club asserted that the Manhattan was in a prosperous state and that no alarm was felt as to the future.

OLD RULES STILL IN FORCE.

Appointments Cannot Be Made from New Civil Service Lists Yet.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has decided that no sweeping change can be made in the personnel of the departments of the City Government until new rules have been drawn up by the Civil Service Commission. The new rules will have to supercede the rules promulgated by the old Brooklyn, New York, and Long Island City Boards.

President Knox of the new Civil Service Board said yesterday that under the charter the old rules will hold good until new rules are promulgated, and that until this is done and new eligible lists made all appointments will have to come from the old lists.

In regard to the Black civil service law Mr. Knox said: "Personally I believe that the Black law is in force, regardless of the provisions of the charter. The question as to which would remain operative in the event of a test of jurisdiction in the courts may not come up. Should the question arise it must be settled by the Supreme Court, not by the Civil Service Commission. I see no reason why the local and the State laws should conflict."

MR. HANNA IN CLEVELAND.

Cheered by Thousands Upon His Victorious Return from Columbus—Congratulated by Senators.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Senator Hanna was received in this city this afternoon upon his return from Columbus with an ovation far greater than any which had been accorded a public man in this city in a decade. Long before the hour of the train's arrival thousands gathered upon the streets and began to line the sidewalks. At noon the Tippecanoe Club, the Business Men's League, and the Republican Shop Clubs gathered in front of the Masonic Building, on Superior Street, and formed for parade. Half the town turned out to see them. Headed by a brass band, they marched to the Union Station, where Senator Hanna was met by them. He was escorted to a carriage and rode to the Hollenden with James H. Hoyt.

The Senator was cheered lustily all along

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the line of march, many business houses practically suspending business for the time being. A public handshaking reception occurred in the lobby of the Hollenden, and the Senator was congratulated on all sides. In an address to his admirers, he said:

"This home coming is sweeter to me than any honors that have ever been conferred upon me. I have been elected to the Senate by the Republican Party, but hereafter I am the servant of all the people."

Senator Hanna received the following telegram from Senator J. B. Foraker at noon to-day: "I congratulate you not only on your election, but also upon your happy remarks to the General Assembly."

Senator T. C. Platt sent a dispatch to Senator Hanna, saying: "Your success means the salvation of the party."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 13.—Both branches of the Legislature adjourned to-day till Tuesday. In the Senate those voting yesterday against the Burke resolution for the investigation of the bribery charges changed their votes. In the House there was a long discussion on the Otis bribery resolution. As the Republicans expect to reorganize the House, an attempt was made to postpone further consideration of the resolution till Feb. 3, so that Speaker Mason would not appoint the committee to conduct the investigation. The House refused, however, to postpone the resolution, and it was adopted —54 to 5—most of the Republicans not voting.

The opposition to Hanna now proposes to fight against his being seated for the long term. His enemies say they have not the time to interfere so far as the short term is concerned, but they will press the bribery charges as such charges were pressed against Henry H. Payne fourteen years ago. Subpoenas have been issued for Senator Hanna, Major Dick, W. D. Hollenbeck, H. H. Boyce, and others to appear before the Senate Committee next Tuesday night. Libel suits have been brought against several Republican papers for damages in connection with the bribery charges, notably one by T. C. Campbell for $100,000 against the Ohio State Journal.

HANNA'S CASE IN WASHINGTON.

Opposition Seeking an Investigation of the Bribery Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is understood that some Senators have been notified of the probability of the Senate's being called upon to investigate the method of Senator Hanna's election to the Senate.

It is said to be the purpose of the Ohio managers of the opposition to secure an investigation of Representative Otis's charges of bribery by the Ohio Senate, and they have made the inquiry whether, if the State Senate forwards properly formulated charges, they will receive the attention of the Senate of the United States. The matter has not been presented in any formal way.

Three Weddings in One Family.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

A triple wedding in one family on the same day does not often occur, but such was the event in the Parrish family at Horse Cave, Ky., Monday afternoon, Jan. 3, when a brother and two sisters immolated themselves consecutively on Hymen's altar. The contracting parties were: W. P. Munnolly and Miss Della Parrish, F. C. Parrish and Miss Marietta Withers, Dr. W. W. McPherson and Miss Lizzie Parrish.

Kansas Wedding Innovation.

From The Leavenworth (Kan.) Times.

At last a bridal couple has been found who were willing to admit that their guests had some rights in the premises worthy of consideration. When Miss Gertrude Allen and Mr. Clarence Beeth reached the altar in the church at Larned they turned and faced the audience and remained in that position throughout the ceremony.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 13.—The old Odd Fellows Hall building was gutted by fire last night. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,500.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 13.—The villa of Mrs. Terry Smith of Chicago at Magnolia, was destroyed by an incendiary fire this morning. Loss, $10,000.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 13.—A fire, believed to have been of incendiary origin, at 3 o'clock this morning, destroyed the big barn of Freeholder Isaac Woolverton, at West Portal, together with all of last year's crops and a number of horses and cattle. Loss, $5,000.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 13.—The plant of B. F. Avery & Sons, incorporated, the largest plow factory in the world, and Louisville's greatest individual industry, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire this afternoon and to-night. Property worth several millions was in danger for several hours, but finally the progress of the flames was checked, the destruction being confined to but four of the fifteen departments and the loss being $75,000 to $100,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:14 A. M.—165 Eighth Avenue, Frederick Ponlinson; damage, $500.

1:25 A. M.—1,380 Amsterdam Avenue, Thomas Lowe; no damage.

10:45 A. M.—114 Madison Street, Minnie Kertz; damage, $5.

3:45 P. M.—387 First Avenue, Charles Ackermann; damage, $250.

4 P. M.—8 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Tom McManus; damage, $5.

9:40 P. M.—129 East Eighty-third Street, John Laden; damage, $25.

11:10 P. M.—213 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, Charles Bedwell; damage, $10.

1877
"The best guarantee of the future is the experience of the past." (PATRICK HENRY). When you look back on Pearline's twenty years' experience, how can you think that any less-tried washing-powder will give the same security against harm? And Pearline costs only a trifle more than the poorest and cheapest washing powders. 584
MILLIONS NOW USE Pearline

A NEW ERA IN TAMMANY

Important Changes Come with the Meeting of the General Committee.

ASSOCIATE LEADERS DROPPED

It Is Thought that Croker Will Take the Finance Chairmanship and Stand Openly as the Leader.

The meeting of the General Committee of Tammany Hall last night saw the beginning of a new era in the affairs of the organization, in fact, a clearing out where possible of all who are not known to be stanch followers of Richard Croker. The close friends of John C. Sheehan were cast to one side, in most cases, and men who are known to be trusty followers of Mr. Croker were installed in their places. In the afternoon the old Executive Committee—the one which looked upon John C. Sheehan, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, as its leader before the return to this country of Mr. Croker, met, and mapped out the programme for the meeting of the General Committee in the evening.

They prepared a resolution, presented at the meeting of the General Committee by John F. Carroll, which did away with the double-headed leadership plan, which has been in vogue for some years, and centralized the power with the Executive Committee, made up of the executive members of the various Assembly district organizations and the Chairmen of the standing committees.

In the evening, Fourteenth Street, from Tammany Hall down to Third Avenue, was filled with Tammany braves, many of them members of the big "Army of Expectancy," which is waiting as patiently as it can the time when the employes in the various municipal departments who are holding over from the last administration will be turned out, and the braves have a chance to fill the places. The big assembly hall of the Wigwam was crowded, and the enthusiasm shown was greater than Tammany Hall has known during the three years of Mayor Strong's administration.

Augustus W. Peters, Chairman.

James J. Martin, Chairman of the old Executive Committee, announced when the members of the General Committee had gathered that his committee at the afternoon meeting had nominated Augustus W. Peters for temporary Chairman of the General Committee, and then Mr. Peters took the Chair. He appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, and after a recess of ten minutes the committee returned, and named the following selections: Augustus W. Peters, Chairman; Warren W. Foster, Patrick A. Whitney, James F. Delaney, John J. O'Rourke, J. Fairfax McLaughlin, Secretaries; John McQuade, Treasurer, and Robert A. Kelly, Sergeant at Arms.

The report of the committee was adopted, and Mr. Peters began to make a short speech of thanks for his re-election. He was interrupted, however, by the offering of a resolution by John F. Carroll, proposing that only one member from each Assembly district be sent as a member of the Executive Committee. This resolution, which does away with double-headed district leadership, was also adopted.

The names of the men selected by the various districts as their representatives in the Executive Committee were read off, and great attention was given to each name by the braves present. They were waiting to hear from several districts, for by the aspect of the list they could tell fairly well whether or not Richard Croker would announce openly the leadership of the organization or whether John F. Carroll would occupy for him the position which John C. Sheehan filled while Mr. Croker was in Europe. The naming of the various committees rests with Chairman Peters, but he made no announcements last night.

Members of the Committee.

The list of names submitted from the various districts, which, with the Chairmen of the Finance, Law, Printing, Resolutions, and Municipal Affairs Committees, will make up the Executive Committee, is as follows:

Dist.	Dist.
1—M. C. Murphy.	20—James P. Keating.
2—Patrick Divver.	21—M. F. Donohue.
3—John Purcell.	22—Francis J. Lantry.
4—E. T. Fitzgerald.	23—W. S. Stillings.
5—B. F. Martin.	24—M. F. Holahan.
6—T. D. Sullivan.	25—George Scannell.
7—James W. Boyle.	26—Thomas J. Dunn.
8—Martin Engel.	27—James J. Martin.
9—John C. Sheehan.	28—Jay Patterson.
10—William Sohmer.	29—John F. Carroll.
11—William Dalton.	30—Henry C. Hart.
12—P. Joseph Scully.	31—Charles Welde.
13—Peter J. Dooling.	32—John J. Ryan.
14—John T. Oakley.	33—N. T. Hayes.
15—G. W. Plunkitt.	*34—August Moebus.
16—Patrick Keenan.	†34—Percy Nagle.
18—C. F. Murphy.	35—John McCartney.
19—John B. Sexton.	
Annexed District—T. J. Mulligan.	

*North division. †South division.

The fact that John F. Carroll was named from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District occasioned some surprise, but it settled definitely in the minds of the Tammanyites, who have been figuring on the question for some time, the impression that Mr. Croker will be made Chairman of the Finance Committee which office is looked upon as carrying with it the leadership of Tammany Hall. If Carroll was to be made Mr. Croker's proxy in that office he would not have been named by his district as Executive member, for the appointment to the Chairmanship of the Financial Committee carries with it a membership in the Executive Committee.

Cheers for Sheehan and Martin.

As each name was called out there were cheers. Especially were there cheers for Martin and Sheehan, for while Sheehan has been deposed, and the braves are willing to accept his turning down, many of them still retain a warm friendship for the leader who guided them through the stormy campaign of 1894, even though defeat was the result.

The list this year shows a number of changes. Ex-Police Justice Patrick Divver is again the leader of the Second Assembly District, and Louis F. Munzinger has retired in the Ninth to make way for John C. Sheehan, who still holds the reins on the district organization. James J. Martin, too, remains a member of the Executive Committee, for he also holds fast his district organization, the Twenty-seventh, as does James W. Boyle of the Seventh. Victor Dowling is replaced by Commissioner of Public Improvements Maurice F. Holahan as leader of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, but his punishment was brought about by Senator Thomas F. Grady, and had nothing to do with the Sheehan matter.

Fire Commissioner Scannell, whose official duties will not give him the necessary time for district leadership, is succeeded by his brother, George, and Charles Welde takes the place of Andrew J. White.

For a number of years John McGoldrick was reading secretary to the committee, but he, too, has been dropped this year. The Chairmen of the various committees may be announced any time between to-day and Jan. 21, when the new Executive Committee holds its first meeting.

A Woman Horribly Beaten.

A woman believed to be Martha McCuskey was found last night in the woodshed in the rear of James Judge's saloon, at 518 East Fourteenth Street, unconscious, with a fracture of the skull and her head horribly beaten. No arrests have been made, but detectives are at work on the case, and have clues which they think will locate the woman's assailant.

THE ARKANSAS TORNADO.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 13.—The latest official death list shows a total of forty-three lives lost in the tornado which swept through Fort Smith Tuesday night. Not less than seventy others are injured, a large number of whom are seriously hurt, and several are expected to die.

Three persons were killed in Crawford County, and twenty injured.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:57	Moon rises.. ....

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:41	Gov. Isl'd..11:45	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook-.	Gov. Isl'd...	H. Gate....1:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JAN. 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Colorado, Port Royal and Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Brazil	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JAN. 15.

Adirondack, Kingston, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Castle Eden, Havana and Sagua	.....	3:00 P. M.
Creole, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Grenada, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Holstein Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Gascogne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Leona, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Mobile, London	.....	.....
Patria, Hamburg	.....	10:30 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Sobralense, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Spartan Prince, Azores, Naples, and Genoa	.....	.....
Umbria, Queenstown and Liverpool	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Werkendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Werra, Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yucatan, Havana and Mexican ports	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

MONDAY, JAN. 17.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

*Supplementary mails. After the closing of the regular supplementary

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Hanna's Election to the Senate the Subject of Partisan Discussion in the House.

DE ARMOND ROUSES MAHANY

Calls Forth a Speech Eulogistic of the Ohio Senator—Debate on Seed Distribution—Hawaiian Treaty in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The House today in Committee of the Whole approved the Agricultural Appropriation bill, but when the bill was reported to the House those who are opposed to the printing of another edition of the "Horse Book" secured an adjournment before the bill was put to a vote on its passage.

The Agricultural Appropriation bill carries $3,323,402, $135,500 in excess of the amount appropriated for the current year. Mr. Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, explained to the House when the bill was presented that the increases were due to the constantly growing demand for inspections of meat and meat products for export.

A good deal was said in the course of the debate on the bill that did not apply to the bill itself. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) made an argument in favor of establishing postal banks. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ky.,) appealed to the Republicans to allow a vote on the Cuban Belligerency resolution.

De Armond Attacks Hanna.

Mr. De Armond (Dem., Mo.,) enlivened the day considerably by some sarcastic comments on the newspaper reports of the election of Senator Hanna. He read the telegram sent by Mr. Hanna to President McKinley: "God reigns and the Republican Party still lives." That telegram, he said, was unique. That God reigned there was no room to doubt; therefore the latter clause of the telegram was the more wonderful. With cutting irony Mr. De Armond commented on some of the telegrams of congratulation sent to Mr. Hanna from this city, including those of President McKinley and Senator Hawley. Referring to the President's telegram, he asked how the return of Senator Hanna to the Senate could be beneficial to the country, save in an example to be avoided.

The Ohio Senator Eulogized.

Mr. De Armond's remarks brought a reply from Mr. Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.) "In 1892," said Mr. Mahany, "the American people witnessed the spectacle of the Democratic Party meeting in its National Convention, and despite the unanimous protests of New York State, nominating for the Presidency of the United States a man repudiated by his own Commonwealth. It was the bosses of the Democratic Party who perpetrated this outrage upon the rank and file of the Democratic masses.

"During the succeeding four years the friends of Mr. Cleveland, by bond issues and by other methods abhorrent to the conscience of the people, found their financial scheme smiled upon through the influence of this Government.

"This lesson was not lost upon the bosses of the Republican Party. In 1896 bosses who had debauched the legislation of sovereign States and turned the Legislatures of those States into the cash registers for their own schemes, met together in a bosses' pool to syndicate the Presidency of the United States because it was known that owing to the fact that the conscience of the Democratic Party had risen up and hurled down to oblivion Cleveland and Clevelandism, the Republicans in all human probability would be victorious at the ensuing election.

The Man Who Dethroned the Bosses.

"So these bosses gathered together to syndicate the Presidency of the United States, and at a moment when the masses of the Republican Party almost despaired of averting this outrage on their party and this disgrace to the Republic there was one man who rose up, a man, whom it is the delight of the Democratic Party to denounce as a boss, a man who by his bulldog courage and his faith in the strength and conscience of the masses of the Republican Party gave battle to these bosses and made triumphant the will of the masses of the Republican Party in the nomination of William McKinley for the Presidency of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.]

"I will state to the distinguished and profound gentleman from Missouri that it is for this reason that the American people rejoice to-day that a man who dared to give battle to the bosses in a National Convention and defeat them can still survive with honor and power and glory in American life." [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.,) expressed his gratification over the election of Senator Hanna. It was a triumph of the majority and of political decency. He did not believe, he said, that any gentleman on the other side could rise and place his hand on his heart and honestly say that he was not glad treachery had been rebuked.

Distribution of Seeds.

Mr. Perkins (Rep., Iowa,) brought the House back to a consideration of the pending bill. Referring to the question of seed distribution, he said he would like to see the present policy discontinued. The $130,000 proposed for seed distribution could be better expended for the benefit of the farmer. If rare seed were distributed for the purpose of introducing new plants the distribution would be justified.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio,) moved to strike out the appropriation for general seed distribution. He thought it was time for Congress to rid the Government of this humbug. If the appropriation was to be continued, Mr. Bromwell thought the members representing country districts should have vegetable seed, and those representing city districts flower seed.

Mr. Wheeler, (Dem., Ala.,) in opposing the motion, said the men who were seeking to take this boon from the farmers were the same who fastened the gold standard upon the country.

Mr. Bromwell's motion was defeated—19 to 155.

On motion of Mr. Ellis (Rep., Oregon,) an amendment was adopted entitling live horses and the carcasses thereof to the same inspection as cattle and other animals.

Mr. Clark (Dem., Mo.,) moved an amendment appropriating $105,000 for the publication and distribution of 150,000 copies of the "Horse Book." The amendment was adopted—115 to 103.

The bill was reported to the House without further amendment, whereupon Mr. Wadsworth moved an adjournment in the hope of securing a reversal of the vote on the "Horse Book" proposition to-morrow. The adjournment was ordered—117 to 114.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Senator Caffery Says It Is Repugnant to Democracy in Its Widest Sense.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—In the open session of the Senate to-day Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) made a speech in opposition to the Immigration bill. "This bill," said Mr. Caffery, "is the cry of proscription and selfishness. It is another form of the mania of protection. It is repugnant to democracy in its widest sense. It is a libel on 70,000,000 freemen, whose ancestors, as well as themselves, have welcomed to our shores every son and daughter of toil.

"It is just and proper to hold this continent against the Mongolian. The exclusion of the Chinese is justified by wise policy and by the principle of retaliation. Their doors have been closed to the world, but their arrogance and selfishness are not the rôle for wise nations to play in this world's grand theatre. Not to admit to this country the Irishman, Swede, or Italian who cannot read is Chinese, not American.

"No danger to our institution has ever arisen from admitting immigrants who cannot read and write. This Government is the outgrowth of the labor of countless immigrants who would be disqualified by the pending bill. He who is vigorous in body, sound in mind, honest, and industrious, is a good citizen.

"No immigrant not a pauper or insane or diseased or criminal should be turned away from our shores."

THREE NEW CONSULATES.

To Protect American Interests at Dawson City, Pretoria, and Tamsui.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, which has been reported to the House by the Foreign Affairs Committee, appropriates $1,729,008. It establishes several new consulates.

At Dawson City, British North America, a consulate is proposed on account of the large influx of Americans into the gold region, and $3,000 is appropriated for its establishment.

Pretoria, South African Republic, which gets an item of $2,000, is a proposed new consulate. The city is the capital of the Transvaal, and near Johannesburg, where many Americans are now engaged in mining and other enterprises.

Another proposed new consulate, for which $1,500 is appropriated, is at Tamsui, on the Island of Formosa, recently transferred to Japan, since which transfer Chairman Hitt reports the trade of the island has shown rapid development.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

Four New Monitors—Gunboat for the Great Lakes Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Senator Morgan to-day introduced a bill providing for the increase of the naval establishment by the construction of four coast defense monitors of the class of the Miantonomoh, Amphitrite, Monadnock, and Terror. The bill appropriates $400,000 to commence the construction of the vessels.

Senator McMillan from the Committee on Naval Affairs to-day favorably reported a bill for the construction on the great lakes of a gunboat to cost not exceeding $260,000 exclusive of armament, the vessel to take the place of the steamship Michigan, now on duty on the lakes. The committee recommends the passage of the bill with the distinct understanding that the substitution of the new vessel for the Michigan raises no new question of international bearing.

ACCIDENT ON THE MARBLEHEAD.

Four Members of the Crew Injured by an Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Commander Mc Calla of the United States cruiser Marblehead has reported to the Navy Department from Port Tampa that while at small-arms target practice yesterday four members of the crew were injured by an explosion, two of them very severely. The injured men were removed to the Marine Hospital near by.

No details as to the cause of the explosion were given, nor were the names of the injured men telegraphed.

IN FAVOR OF McKENNA.

Unanimous Report of the Judiciary Committee to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day decided to report favorably the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The nomination was reported to the Senate to-day and Senator Hoar sought to have it acted upon. Objection was made, however, and it went over.

The meeting of the committee was comparatively brief, and was devoted to the reading of the newspaper attacks and letters bearing upon Mr. McKenna's nomination and to a discussion of their merits by the members of the committee. This discussion was very generally participated in, one or two of the members expressing regret that the President's choice for the office of Justice should be made subject to the charge of incompetency. When, however, the vote was taken on a motion to favorably report the nomination to the Senate, no negative ballot was cast.

NO OFFER FOR DANISH INDIES.

Secretary Sherman Denies the Report from Copenhagen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary Sherman does not know how the dispatch from London representing a feeling of great disappointment at Copenhagen over the low offer of the United States for the Danish West Indies could have originated.

"It seems to me we do not need to talk about acquiring any more outlying territory," said the Secretary. "As for this report, some Americans may have made an offer on their own account to buy the Danish West Indies, but the Government of the United States has made no offer. If such a proposition were to be made it would be after diplomatic negotiations, out of which would come a treaty, and then possibly action by the Congress to sanction a bargain made by the treaty. There has been no such negotiation, no treaty, and of course no legislation."

Secretary Sherman assumes that the report has grown out of newspaper publications made some time ago, and suggesting a revival of the proposition to purchase St. Thomas as a naval station in the West Indies.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—Ocean Rest, W. L. Smith; Peetzburg, Charles A. Becker; Pleasantville, Samuel Bartlett.

New York—Croghan, S. R. Kirkler; Edwardsville, Stella Crawford; Glendale, John H. House; Holcomb, Horatio S. Steele; Horseshoe, A. A. Low; Ketchumville, Charles Finch; Manorville, Gilbert Raynor; Munnsville, Clarence W. Dexter; New Bremen, Charles E. Searls; Pratt's Hollow, William M. Lewis.

Democratic Campaign Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The following named Senators have been chosen as the Senatorial members of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee: Faulkner, Jones of Arkansas, Cockrell, White, Murphy, Smith, Rawlins, and Pasco.

Congressional Notes.

Representative Griggs of Georgia introduced yesterday in the House a bill to appropriate $1,000,000 to continue the experiment of rural free delivery of mails.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has restored the item for the maintenance of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the Indian Appropriation bill.

Secretary of the Navy Long yesterday sent a recommendation to the House Committee on Naval Affairs for an increase in the force of enlisted men in the navy by 1,000 men, and for an increase of the apprentices in the navy by 700.

Representative Bland of Missouri has introduced a free coinage bill in the House. It makes gold and silver the standard, and declares all rules discriminating against the legal tender of such coinage unlawful.

Representative Jones of Virginia has introduced in the House a bill giving to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South Carolina, having claims for money expended or expenses incurred in defense of the United States during the War of 1812, the right to have them adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court.

Ninety-one Years for Four Men.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., Jan. 13.—Judge Yerkes this afternoon sentenced four men, members of a gang of burglars, to an aggregate of ninety-one years in the penitentiary. Charles Arnold, white, leader of the gang, was sentenced to thirty years on eight bills of indictment, and Lafayette Williams, James Young, and Charles Harris, all colored, received twenty-seven, eighteen, and sixteen years, respectively. The men operated in the lower end of this county last Summer.

Prize Contest at Princeton.

PRINCETON, Jan. 13.—The annual French Medal contest was held in Whig Hall here last night, and was won by Howard H. Yocum, '98, of Columbia, Penn. The prize in this contest is a solid gold medal, valued at $100. It is offered annually by Baron de Coubertin, the distinguished French author and statesman, to that member of the American Whig Society who shall deliver the best oration upon some subject connected with French history or politics.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CURRENCY REFORM HEARING

Mr. Fairchild Tells the Committee that the Gold Redemption Would Be Limited.

BANKS MIGHT PAY IN SILVER

Supervisory Authority of the Government Over the Banks a Constitutional Question—Congress Can Change Contracts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The hearing of the Monetary Commission in behalf of its bill for currency reform was resumed before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House to-day. Mr. T. J. Bush of Alabama, who was heard yesterday, urged the case of redemption under the plan of the commission. There might be difficulties in immediate redemption at the points of issue, but this would be overcome by the process of redemption constantly going on throughout the country. Mr. Bush also made the point that while his friends might not succeed in having this entire bill enacted as a law, yet they at least desired that its essential features of relief would be incorporated into a measure of financial reform.

The examination of ex-Secretary Fairchild, which was suspended to allow Mr. Bush to submit his statement, was then resumed.

Mr. Cox of Tennessee propounded a series of questions to Mr. Fairchild. Technically the latter agreed with Mr. Cox that the silver certificates were simply warehouse certificates, but practically they were used indiscriminately and fulfilled all the functions of any other class of money. Under the commission's plan, the ex-Secretary said, the banks could redeem notes in any lawful money.

"If the bank elects to redeem in silver and the noteholder demands gold," asked Mr. Cox, "would there be any way of compelling the bank to pay gold?"

"No," replied Mr. Fairchild, who proceeded to explain, however, that the silver obtained from the bank could be exchanged at the Treasury for gold. The ex-Secretary said that the commission had discussed the advisability of compelling gold redemption by the banks, but the objection was that gold redemption by banks would immediately place a greater burden on the Treasury by discriminating against a class of Government legal tender money. Under this plan the only method for the banks to obtain gold, Mr. Fairchild said, would be by the presentation of silver. The greenbacks would be out of existence, so that if the outstanding silver did not suffice to procure gold enough from the Treasury for the redemption of its notes the banks would be compelled to procure gold elsewhere. He denied that the Government could be forced to redeem indirectly all the bank notes in gold. The Government's gold redemption would be limited to the outstanding silver and other subsidiary coin.

"When this bill operates as law," Mr. Fairchild was asked, "there will be three kinds of currency, gold, silver certificates, and bank notes. Practically all for redemption purposes will be gold, will it not?"

"Yes."

Representative Cox of Tennessee raised the legal point as to what authority was conferred, and under what law, on the Government to exercise the supervisory authority involved in the bill over the banks. Mr. Fairchild said that was a Constitutional question that he had not inquired into; that the commission proceeded on the assumption that there was authority, and suggested that the banks were regarded as part of our fiscal system.

"Then you defend the doctrine that Congress can change contracts?"

"Congress has absolute authority in this matter."

Stable Conditions Necessary.

Robert S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, Ind., appeared before the committee at the afternoon session. He spoke in behalf of the bill prepared by the Monetary Commission. Mr. Taylor then carefully elucidated the provisions of the bill. In the course of his statement he said: "The nearest approach we have had to stable monetary conditions since 1863 was during the few years following the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then the silver agitation has opened questions more threatening than those which preceded. What may come next, no one knows. There is no way to end such agitation while the subject remains open. The foolishest scheme has the same right to the floor as the best one. It is time to close the debate. We have had talk enough, experience enough, disaster enough. For five years the business of this country has been in a case of strain. The beating back of the free silver assault has relieved it for the moment, but only for the moment. The inherent weakness of the system remains, and will remain, while the money of the country and its standard of value continue to be the subject of party strife and liable to change at any session of Congress.

"Not only the people of Iowa, but the entire Nation is to be congratulated that it has at least learned the necessity of a single standard, and the supreme convenience at least of making that standard gold. It has also learned the necessity of maintaining the parity with gold of each and every kind of money now circulating, or that may be created, for in finance as well as in mathematics, things equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

"When each form of our money is directly or indirectly redeemable or readily exchangeable at par for gold, it passes current under every sky, beneath all flags, and at all ports. Anything short of this is an embargo on American commerce.

"It seems to be conceded by business men and statesmen as well, that our National currency needs reformation. The various plans devised and formulated and recommended all tend in the same direction with greater or less abruptness. It is urged that the country will not consent to the retirement of the greenbacks and the issuance of any form of money in lieu thereof. This may be true, but if true it proves the existence of an ill-advised prejudice. Concede the necessity of maintaining the parity of each form of currency with gold and the necessity of some modification of the present system is apparent. That the gold standard should be maintained was the verdict of 1896 by a million majority. The fact of notice that the case would be retried in 1900 will not justify a delay in placing the country on a safe financial basis. To do this demands the best and most stable form of paper currency. No one presumes to recommend a contraction of the currency. No one would limit us to the use of gold as a medium of exchange. All that is claimed, and all that inheres in the verdict of 1896 is that the value of each dollar of United States currency, whether in coin or paper, shall be the value of 25.8 grains of standard gold."

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

Secretary of the Embassy at Rome and Consul at Bombay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

State—Secretary of the Embassy at Rome, Italy, LEWIS MORRIS IDDINGS of New York; Consul at Bombay, India, RICHARD T. GREENER of New York.

Postmasters.—New York—Henry Osterheld, Yonkers; Alfred S. Emmons, Spencer; Harriet L. Knapp, Shortsville; Frank A. McCoy, North Tonawanda; William A. Hall, Hancock; Frank J. Enz, Ithaca.

New Jersey—William H. Lashear, Short Hills.

Treasury—Second Assistant Engineer William L. Maxwell of California to be a First Assistant Engineer, Revenue Cutter Service.

Lewis Morris Iddings.

Lewis Morris Iddings, appointed Secretary of the Embassy at Rome, was appointed about two months ago to the second Secretaryship of the United States Embassy in Rome. The first Secretary was then Chandler Hale. Mr. Hale on account of illness has given up his post. Mr. Iddings, who is forty-five or forty-six years old, has many friends in New York, where he lived off and on for some time prior to his taking up his residence in Rome. He was born in Ohio, and was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1872. In the middle seventies he came to New York and engaged in newspaper work. On account of the poor health of his wife, who was Miss Louise A. Belden, daughter of the late California millionaire, Josiah Belden, Mr. Iddings took up his residence in Colorado. Here he studied law, and was admitted to the bar.

Mr. and Mrs. Iddings came East a few years ago on their way to Europe, where they journeyed about for several months. Later on Mr. Iddings again took up his residence in New York City and became financial editor of The Tribune. His wife's health failing, he was forced to return to Europe with her. For the last few months they have been living at the Grand Hotel, in Rome. Mr. Iddings is a member of the Century, the University, and the Country Clubs of this city.

Richard T. Greener.

Richard T. Greener, appointed Consul at Bombay, is a well-known New Yorker, who for some time was Secretary of the Grant Monument Fund.

Award of the Nevada Trophy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The War Department has published the record of the small arms firing of the various regiments of the army during the last season, showing that Troop E, Second Cavalry, made the highest average score with the increment allowed for the carbine. The Nevada Trophy is awarded to that troop, and it will be sent to the commanding officer of the troop at Fort Wingate, N. M.

Wanted Senator Lindsay to Resign.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 13.—Representative Saunders, Democrat, of Union County, to-day introduced a resolution in the Kentucky House of Representatives questioning the Democracy of United States Senator William Lindsay, on account of his currency views, and asking him to resign. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Positions and Grievances by a viva voce vote, which disposes of it finally.

DR. HOEBER AS A WITNESS.

He Is Called to Testify in the Court of His Successor and Rival.

Ex-Coroner Hoeber had a trying experience yesterday. Although he says that he "is the Coroner still," he was obliged to go as a witness to the court of his successor, Coroner Bausch, whom Dr. Hoeber asserts is really not a Coroner at all. Dr. Hoeber bore himself with great magnanimity toward the new Coroner, although apparently not without a good deal of effort.

When the doctor arrived he inquired politely and affably if Coroner Bausch was in.

The case was that of Dr. Elton J. Sherow who died from the effects of cocaine poisoning two weeks ago. When Dr. Hoeber was called to testify he walked, with bent head, toward the bench and ascended it. It was not until he was close to Coroner Bausch that he realized what he was doing. Then he stammered: "I beg your pardon, I beg your pardon," and walked to the witness stand.

"I suppose, Doctor," said Coroner Bausch, "that you were so accustomed to going on the bench that you did it from sheer force of habit."

Dr. Hoeber nodded. Then he testified that he thought Dr. Sherow had taken the cocaine for beneficial purposes, and not with the intention of committing suicide.

"Good bye, Coroner," he said to Coroner Bausch, as he left the room.

The case was adjourned.

MIGHT TAKE CHOATE OR DEPEW.

A Youthful Prisoner Would Accept Them as Counsel.

A small, red-haired, freckled-faced boy named Thomas McHugh was arraigned with another boy, Arthur Cumiskey, before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions yesterday, on a charge of stealing a brass faucet, fifty pounds of lead pipe, an iron sink, and a brass ale pump from a vacant house at 329 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

"Say," said the red-haired boy to the Recorder, "I want my defense put up good. I was out on a alibi when this robbery was done. I ain't got no money to put my case up right, but I want a counsel that kin talk intelliecshally as a member of the bar."

"How would Mr. Choate, or Chauncey Depew, or Elihu Root suit?" asked Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

"Well," said the boy, scratching his head with one of his dirt-begrimed hands, "I guess any one of dose fellers would do pretty fair. I ain't no judge o' talent in lawyers, but I'll put up with one of 'em, seein' youse people say dere all right."

The boys are each fifteen years old, but McHugh is small for his age. The complainant against them is James J. Carney of 325 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, an attendant of the Board of Education. McHugh lives at 2,367 Second Avenue and Cumiskey at 336 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

High Prices for Bay State Bonds.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—State Treasurer Shaw opened bids this noon for two large State loans, and both were awarded to E. H. Rollins & Co. of this city. The first was the two-million-dollar Metropolitan Water Loan, running forty years, at 3½ per cent. The bid on this was 113.176. The second was a five-hundred-thousand-dollar grade crossing loan, running twenty-five years, at 3½ per cent. The bid on this was 110.136.

Durrant's Body Cremated.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 13.—The body of Murderer W. H. T. Durrant was cremated at Altadena to-day. At 2 o'clock the ashes were removed from the furnace and delivered to the parents.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER FOR

CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.*

Speedy, sure, gentle.—*British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm,*

Andreas Saxlehner.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Brief Sessions of Both Houses for the Introduction of Bills.

NEW YORK CITY LEGISLATION

A Rule Adopted Requiring More Explicit Descriptions in the Titles of Bills Amending the Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Senate was in session only fifteen minutes to-day. Following the introduction of bills, a brief discussion took place over the necessity of a rule requiring more explicit descriptions in the titles of bills amending the Greater New York charter. The rule was adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

There was a full attendance of members at this morning's session of the Assembly. Much conversation about the committees was heard, the disappointed members complaining of their assignment to committees of minor importance.

As soon as Speaker O'Grady had called the Assembly to order a batch of over eighty bills introduced last night, was read by the clerk. Mr. Hill asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution directing the printer to print 1,000 extra copies of the Primary Elections bill introduced by him, limiting registration and governing political committees and nominations. No objection was made.

The Assembly then adjourned.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Charter Amendments and Other Measures Affecting New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Mr. Laimbeer has introduced in the Assembly a bill to amend the Greater New York charter relative to the powers and organization of the Board of Health. It provides that the Mayor shall appoint four Health Commissioners, instead of three, as at present, who shall hold office for four instead of six years. The members of the board shall in January of each year elect one of their number, other than the Health Officer of the Port, to be President of the Board of Health. The board may remove from office any employe who fails to discharge his duties properly.

Senator Wray has introduced a bill which, although it applies to the whole State, is aimed at schools within the City of New York. It provides that every schoolhouse and other public building hereafter erected in a city or incorporated village shall be provided with proper means for ventilation, and shall be kept clean and free from all noxious smells and gases. No wooden flue or air duct for ventilation or heating purposes shall be placed in any schoolhouse or other public building, and no pipe for conveying hot air or steam in any such building shall be placed nearer to any woodwork therein than one inch, unless such pipe shall be properly protected by suitable guards or casing of incombustible material. Before the erection, construction, alteration, or repair of any schoolhouse or other public building is commenced the plans and specifications shall be filed with the Board of Health.

Senator Ford to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Health of the City of New York to hear, audit, and determine claims arising out of the destruction of cattle affected with tuberculosis or other diseases in New York City during 1896 and 1897 when such destruction was duly authorized by the owner. No animal is to be appraised at more than $45, and the Secretary of the board shall certify its value at one-half the sum appraised at.

Assemblyman Brennan has introduced a bill amending Section 299 of the Greater New York charter, relating to the salaries of policemen, by inserting the following words: "And each doorman who has served for three years shall rank the same as patrolmen of the fourth grade, and be entitled to all of the rights and privileges of patrolmen, and additional term of service shall entitle them to the same advance in grade and pay as patrolmen. Each doorman shall be eligible for the same promotions as a patrolman of the same grade."

Mr. Brennan has also introduced a bill authorizing the payment of claims for salaries of clerks temporarily employed in the Department of collection in the former City of Brooklyn during December, 1897, provided the amount does not exceed $1,540, and also the claims for salaries of persons employed in the same department during the same period as assistants, provided the amount does not exceed $900.

Mr. Schmid has introduced in the Assembly a bill to amend the Greater New York charter by providing that the regular teachers in the public schools in the Borough of Brooklyn shall be paid $600 salary per year, and that after ten years of service their yearly salary shall be $800. Vice Principals and First Assistants shall be paid $1,400 per annum, and the salaries of the women Principals shall be increased by the addition of $250 each year until they receive the limit of $2,500.

Mr. Mitchell has introduced a bill to regulate the widening, opening, and grading of Ogden Avenue from Tremont to Aqueduct Avenue, in the Borough of the Bronx. Seventy-five per cent. of the cost of the improvement is to be paid out of the fund for street openings of the City of New York and 25 per cent. by the persons owning property along the street to be improved.

Mr. Davis has introduced in the Assembly a bill authorizing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York to appropriate $35,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the martyrs who perished in the prison ships in New York Harbor during the Revolutionary War. The money is to be expended by a joint committee of the Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and the Order of the Founders and Patriots of the State of New York under the direction of the Governor of the State and the United States Secretary of War.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Wray allowing Manhattan Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn, $3,500 from the excise money collected by the State.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in the Two Houses.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The following bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

Mr. Haight—Fixing the legal rate of interest at 5 per cent.

Also, repealing the barbers' Sunday-closing law.

Mr. Mason—Appropriating $45,000 for the establishment of a normal and training school in the Village of Camden.

Mr. Ackert—Appropriating $70,000 for making additions to the State Normal School at New Paltz.

Mr. Means—Appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a State normal school at the Village of Oneida, Madison County.

Mr. Perkins—Amending the law exempting property purchased with pension money from taxation by providing that such property must be occupied by the pensioner, or by his wife or widow.

Mr. Hill—Providing a code for building and loan associations, and placing them all under the charge of the State Superintendent of Banks.

Mr. C. J. Clark—Amending the railway mileage-book law so as to make books valid on presentation to conductors.

Mr. Finn—Amending the pawnbrokers' act by providing that the license fee shall be decreased from $500 to $250, and that no pawnbroker shall ask or receive a rate of interest other than 1½ per cent. per month, or for any fraction of a month, for the first six months, and 1 per cent. for each succeeding month upon a loan not exceeding $100, or more than 1 per cent. per month for the first six months and one-half of 1 per cent. per month thereafter on any loan exceeding $100. This is one-half the rates now charged.

Also to repeal Chapter 433 of the Laws of 1881, which exempts from all State or local taxation vessels registered in any port in the State of New York owned by American citizens, or corporations organized under the laws of the State of New York, and engaged in ocean commerce between any port in the United States and any foreign port.

Mr. Armstrong—Amending the benevolent orders law by providing that any lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks may acquire and hold real property.

Mr. Gibney—Authorizing the Superintendent of State Prisons to expend $30,000 out of money received for the labor of prisoners for the further improvement of Sing Sing Prison.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of monuments commemorating military operations at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and other points around Chattanooga.

Also, providing the manner of paying the bounty to sugar-beet growers of the State.

Also, amending the elections law so as to increase the number of electors in an election district from 400 to 600 in all cities and towns except New York. No new division shall be made until the number in a district shall exceed 800.

Mr. Redington—Amending the Penal Code by providing that whoever prints, publishes, distributes, or circulates any advertisement offering to procure or obtain any divorce, separation, or dissolution of any marriage, or offering to appear or act as attorney, counsel, or referee in any suit for alimony or divorce or separation, either in the State or elsewhere, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Hoffman—Making the sale or manufacture of cigarettes a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator Guy—Providing for the construction through each of the counties of the State of a macadam highway that shall follow the leading market and travel routes. The entire expense of the construction of such roads is to be borne by the State, and the work is to be done under the direction of the State Engineer. The sum of $500,000 is appropriated for roads to be built during 1899, and $500,000 for each year thereafter until the work is completed.

Senator Lamy—Making any person guilty of a misdemeanor who, being the owner of any vessel transporting merchandise between ports of this State, departs from port without giving or tendering to the shipper a bill of lading.

Senator Parsons—Providing for five Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, one to be the Grand Master of Masons in the State of New York, one the Deputy Grand Master, and the other three members of lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge. The wives of indigent Masons may be cared for at the Masonic Home.

Senator Wray—Exempting from examination by the Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners any person who shall have been graduated from a legally constituted veterinary college before July 1, 1898.

Senator Cantor—Authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, audit, and determine the claim for compensation of counsel to the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in the investigation of the administration of the civil service of the State, pursuant to the resolution of the Senate, adopted April 18, 1894. This bill has been defeated several times.

NEW YORK CITY TAXES.

A Charter Amendment Providing the Manner of Collection.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—This afternoon the Senate Cities Committee held its first meeting, Chairman Stranahan presiding. Senator Cantor appeared to argue in favor of the amendment of Section 937 of the Greater New York Charter. This section provides that all taxes and assessments due on Jan. 1, 1898, shall be transmitted by the Controller to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears for collection. Section 157 of the charter provides that taxes, assessments, and arrears due upon property shall be payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes or the Collector of Assessment and Arrears in the borough in which the property is situated.

In the former City of New York the tax books for the year 1897 were opened on Oct. 1. Only about three-fifths of the tax levy had been collected by Jan. 1, 1898. In order to make up lists of unpaid taxes for transmission to the Bureau of Arrears it would be necessary to post all payments made prior to that date, which would require the services of at least 100 clerks, working day and night, for a period of six weeks. In the Borough of Brooklyn the situation would be even worse, because the tax books there are not opened until December, and by far the greater part of the tax levy was uncollected on the first of the year.

In regard to the provisions of Section 937, so far as they relate to the payment of assessments for local improvements, the chief difficulty is in connection with payments for the Borough of the Bronx. Since 1874 payments of assessments levied within this area have been collected in the finance department of New York City, in the Bureau of Arrears, where all the lists and records are now located. In order to comply with the provisions of Section 937 and 157, the Controller would be obliged to send copies of all assessment lists affecting property in the Borough of the Bronx to the branch office of that borough. These lists are hundreds in number, and some of them contain thousands of items.

The proposed amendment provides for the collection of taxes on real estate and of water rents in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx in accordance with the system in the former City of New York. It also provides for the same plan in regard to arrears of taxes and water rents and assessments for local improvements in the Borough of the Bronx, confirmed prior to Jan. 1, 1898, until such time as the Controller shall be able to provide for the proper collection thereof at a branch office in the Borough of the Bronx. Taxes on personal property throughout the whole territory of the City of New York unpaid on Jan. 15, 1898, are to be collected in the manner elsewhere provided for in the Greater New York charter in the case of personal taxes assessed after Jan. 1, 1898.

It was arranged to give a hearing on Senator Cantor's bill on Tuesday of next week. A hearing on Senator Brush's bill, increasing the number of Health Commissioners in New York City from three to four and reducing the term of office was put down for Jan. 20.

TITLE INSURANCE BILL.

Plan to Regulate the Business of Guarantee Companies.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—A bill to regulate title insurance was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Munzinger.

It provides that no corporation carrying on the business of examining titles to real property and guaranteeing or insuring bonds and mortgages shall guarantee or insure in excess of 150 per cent. of its actual paid-in cash capital and surplus. Every such corporation is required to file with the Superintendent of Insurance a detailed statement of its assets and liabilities. It is also required to deposit with the Superintendent of Insurance securities of the value of 25 per cent. of its total cash paid-in capital and surplus.

Forfeiture of charter is prescribed as a penalty for violation of the law.

THE LOCAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Opinions at Albany Upon the Legal Effect of the Charter.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—Regarding the complications in the civil service which have arisen in New York City under the new charter, Secretary Angle of the State Civil Service Board said to-day that the New York City board, which went out of existence Jan. 1, in its last report had taken the position that the new charter would restore the civil service law as it was before Gov. Black made it "starchless" in the consolidated city.

This report, which was signed by Everett P. Wheeler as Chairman, has not yet been submitted to the State Civil Service Board, and its contents have not been made public. It is known, however, that it calls attention to the fact that the old law, requiring but one examination, and that to be held by the Civil Service Commission, for both merit and fitness, will operate as a check against wholesale removals by the new Administration, and it congratulates the people that this is to be the case.

The Tammany leaders here do not conceal their preference for the Black law. Senator Cantor said to-day that he did not see how the New York charter, being a local law, could operate to repeal a general statute like the State Civil Service act, and he did not believe it did so. He thought the "starchless" system would be found to apply in New York as elsewhere.

The greatest EXTERNAL and INTERNAL remedies science has wrested from nature are

ELECTROZONE and MEDITRINA

They positively cure **Catarrh, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Piles, Eczema, and Dyspepsia.**

Indorsed by New York and Philadelphia Boards of Health, leading physicians, and 6,000 testimonials.

The greatest disinfectants and germ destroyers.

50 CENTS A BOTTLE, of all druggists. Send to Electrozone Commercial Company, No. 14 South Broad St., Philadelphia, or New York office, 483 St. & Lexington Av., for book of testimonials.

Cure guaranteed or money refunded.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

The best possible cure for dyspepsia. It gently stimulates the stomach and thus helps it to do its work. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Send for illus. pamphlet.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION

Democrats in the Legislature Say Their Party Will Profit by the Scandal.

REPORT DISCOUNTED ALREADY

No Expectation that the Republicans Will Permit a Thorough Inquiry by Disinterested Men—Controller Roberts's Views.

ALBANY, Jan. 13.—The Democrats were taken somewhat by surprise last night by the request of Messrs. Aldridge and Adams for an investigation of the canal scandal, but they declare to-day that, from the point of view of political advantage, the matter could not have taken a happier course for them.

It is pointed out by the Democrat

The Wanamaker Store

Concerning the Allurements of Low Prices.

IT takes something more than a low price to make a bargain. Quality counts. Little figures unite, with undoubted attractiveness, great possibilities for deception. The customer's safety lies only in one of two things:—expert knowledge of goods, which few have, or in a knowledge of the store selling them,—which all should have.

Less-than-regular prices are Wanamaker specialties. Absolute and invariable reliability is another. One of the things upon which you can rely is our use of that most abused of all phrases "regular value." When we use it, it means the actual retail value of the article *to-day*,—not last week, nor last month, nor last year. It isn't based on guess, nor inflated with hyperbole. It's the value as established by the prevailing retail price, elsewhere.

Above all else, our Store News is *dependable*. It wouldn't be worth reading if it were not.

Some Astonishing Furniture Prices

There follow some details and prices of the "hand-made" furniture we now have on sale at two-thirds price, and less. You will note at once that it isn't "cheap" furniture, in the colloquial sense. In the literal meaning, however, we think it the cheapest furniture we have ever put on sale.

In design, material, and workmanship these pieces are unsurpassable. It is the kind of furniture which becomes heirlooms. We lay stress on the putting together,—you cannot fail to notice it, even in comparison to what are ordinarily called "best" makes. This is the really best,—the maker has held that reputation for many years.

At $30—Of quartered-sawed oak; bedstead, carved headboard; swell front dressing bureau with fancy shaped top 44x21, two large and two small drawers in base; pattern plate French bevel mirror 24x30; swell front commode, top 35x18.

At $37.50—Of bird's-eye maple; bedstead with carved headboard; swell front dressing bureau with fancy shaped top 44x21, two large and two small drawers in base; pattern plate French bevel mirror 24x30; swell front commode, top 35x18; highly polished.

At $40—Of imitation mahogany; bedstead with carved headboard; serpentine front dressing bureau with fancy shaped top 44x22; two large and two small drawers in base; pattern plate French bevel mirror 28x34; serpentine front combination commode, top 36x18; cast brass trimmings; highly polished.

At $55—Of prima vera; bedstead with heavily carved headboard; swell front dressing bureau with fancy shaped top 44x20; two large and two small drawers in base; oval French bevel plate mirror 24x30; combination commode, top 36x18; cast brass trimmings; highly polished.

At $60—Of bird's-eye maple; bedstead with nicely carved headboard; serpentine front dressing bureau with fancy shaped top 45x22, two large and two small drawers in base; pattern plate French bevel mirror 28x34; serpentine front inclosed commode with fancy top 36x18; cast brass trimmings; highly polished.

At $75—Of mahogany; bedstead with heavily carved headboard; swell front dressing bureau with fancy shaped top 45x22, two large and two small drawers in base; pattern plate French bevel mirror 28x34; swell front combination commode with fancy top 36x18.

More of the Cut Glass ANOTHER shipment of the cut glass articles has reached us from the Corning factory. It is the last, and it comes just in time to keep our counters full, for this has been a sale of more than ordinary proportions. Small wonder,—it was of more than ordinary value.

The story was told early in the week. This factory,—the oldest and best in America,—ran *for us*, for weeks, on terms which were accepted as the alternative of a shut down. We own these pieces at the cost of the blank glass and the labor of cutting. The same goods cost you elsewhere fifty per cent. more than our prices.

24 kinds of Bowls, 13 kinds of Celery Trays, 25 kinds of Carafes, 20 kinds of Olive Dishes, 4 kinds of Oil Bottles, 8 kinds of Sugar Dishes, 12 kinds of Vases, 8 kinds of Cream Jugs.

New Japanese Wash Silks. WE are showing 42 new patterns in the new Spring styles. Some are plain stripes and checks of solid color and white, some are the richest plaids and most daring Roman Stripes you have ever admired.

All new goods, fresh and bright and exclusive. Twenty inches wide.

45c. a yard.

Rotunda.

New Irish Poplins. OF course you know all about the Poplins made by Pim Bros., of Dublin. If you do not, your grandmother can inform you, for they were quite as famous in her day as now. A reputation of seventy-five or more years' standing must be founded on something worth inquiring into. In this case it's just *quality*;—durability and lasting beauty.

We received yesterday a shipment of Pim Poplins in new Spring shades. We don't think you can find them anywhere else. Pigeon gray, metal blue, castor, brown, navy blue and black are the colors. 23 inches wide—$2 a yard, and worth it.

Rotunda.

Stamped Linens. IN the first place, these are just what they are stated to be,—they are linen, and that means all linen. Another thing of interest is that the designs on them, while exceptionally delicate and pretty, are simple;—easy to work. Finally, they are at a third less than value.

Center pieces, 18 in. square, with linen insertion, 25c.

Tray cloths, 18x27 in., with open work and linen insertion, some hemstitched, 25c.

Tenth street.

Wanamaker Marshmallows. WE sell candies, literally, by the ton. Not to individual purchasers, of course, but in the aggregate of a short time's sales.

There isn't any form of sweet you can ask for which our Candy Store cannot supply, but this morning we'll talk especially of marshmallows.

We will sell chocolate-coated marshmallows this week at twenty cents a pound. You'll get no better for four times the price. We generally ask 30c. a pound for them.

Banquet Lamp Globes, —Half Price AGAIN we have taken all the maker had, and again the magic words "half price" appear. They might almost be called the Wanamaker trademark.

The globes are 8, 9, and 10 inches in diameter, suitable for banquet and piano lamps. Some in solid colors, some in very rich floral decorations. The solid colors are red, pink and green, etched, and with ornamental brass-work. A full line of Baccarat Globes with them,—also half price.

$1 globes, 50c. $10 globes, $5.
1.50 globes, 75c. $15 globes, $7.50
$3 globes, $1.50, $20 globes, $10.
$4 globes, $2,

Fancy Plates MANY of these were $40 a dozen. Take them now at $18. They are the handsomest lot of plates which we have ever seen sold at that price. Mostly Haviland, in various decorations, $1.50 each.

Women's Capes and Jackets THE Wanamaker cloak room is an inexhaustible reservoir of jacket bargains. The bargain streams from an enormous area flow into it. And, to continue the meteorological metaphor, the precipitation over this "bargain-shed" is unusually heavy just now, and the jacket reservoir was never fuller of the kind of bargains that are really bargains.

WOMEN JACKETS

At $5—Of beaver, fly-front, turn-down velvet collar, short jaunty length, tailor back; lined with black or bright satins; sleeves capped; black or navy blue. Double-breasted, with high-rolling collar at same price. Values up to $10.

At $5—Of covert cloth; double-breasted, fly-front, high storm collar; half lined, open bound seams. Values up to $10.

At $7.50—Of cheviot, navy blue and black; plain, fancy and basket cheviots; double-breasted, fly-front, high storm collar; full satin lined. Values up to $25.

At $10—Of kersey, boucle and cheviot; fly-front, notch collar, or shield front and storm collar; excellent tailoring; full lined with black and fancy satins. Values up to $30.

WOMEN'S IMPORTED CAPES.

At $25—Handsome imported black capes in velour and smooth-faced cloths, camel's hair, Moire, Velour; some beautifully braided, others handsomely appliqued with plain cloth braided; some have fur collars and edgings of Thibet and Marten; only one of a kind. Values up to $50.

A New Lining Silk. IF you were asked to give your idea of an ideal lining for a summer dress, wouldn't you say that it was a fabric silky, light, stiff, without harshness, and strong without too much rigidity? We have it. It is called Crin du Japon, and it's a remarkable fabric. Made in Japan, finished in Lyons; very light,—you could all but send two yards in a two-cent letter,—a yard weighs twelve pennyweights, Troy. It has a bright, soft, silky sheen, and it's the strongest fabric you ever saw. You can tear tin almost as easily. It's a wholly new thing, and it's going to make a hit. We have it in black and white and 14 colors,—65c. a yard.

Rotunda.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

MR. SHEA'S BRIDGE SCHEME

Many Experts Say a Tunnel Would Be Cheaper and Better.

EUGENE G. BLACKFORD'S VIEW

He Says the Brooklyn, New York and New Jersey Terminal Company Is Nearly Ready to Begin Construction.

The resolution introduced by Commissioner of Bridges Shea at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday, that he be authorized to investigate and report on the necessity for building an all-railroad bridge between the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan, was the subject of much discussion yesterday among men conversant with bridge and tunnel construction.

Mr. Shea's contention was that the people of Brooklyn were clamoring for another bridge across the East River, as the present one and the one in course of construction would not meet the demand. The statement that an all-railroad bridge should be built occasioned great surprise, and when President Holahan asked whether the bridge proposed should be entirely restricted to railroad travel, Commissioner Shea said, if not entirely so restricted, there should be special provision made for railroads.

Among persons who understand the subject the scheme, they say, amounts to this: That the greater city build a bridge at an enormous cost, and then turn it over in perpetuity to the railroad corporations, which will use it free of cost and entirely for their own profit and purposes.

"Something Over $6,000,000."

Commissioner Shea thinks a bridge could be built for something over $6,000,000, which statement was the cause of much merriment among experts yesterday. "Something over $6,000,000" means a great deal, they say, and when it is understood that the new bridge would have to have a greater span than the Brooklyn Bridge, and that the cost of that structure was in the neighborhood of $20,000,000, an idea may be formed of what Commissioner Shea's "something over $6,000,000" might mean.

Men who have studied the subject of tunnel construction between the boroughs maintain that not only would a tunnel system be cheaper, but that it could be more quickly constructed, and would be in every way superior to a bridge. Taxpayers, on whom would fall the burden for any sort of transit scheme, are strongly in favor of such system as would be best, quickest, and cheapest, and the tunnel scheme has found great favor among them.

There is now in shape a proposition to build a tunnel from Brooklyn to Manhattan by the Brooklyn, New York and New Jersey Terminal Company, of which President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad is the chief executive. As President of the Atlantic Avenue Board of Improvement, which was created to look to the depression of the tracks of the Long Island Railroad between Flatbush Avenue and the City Line, Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford has given much thought and study to the tunnel question and transit facilities between the boroughs.

He Favors a Tunnel.

Commissioner Blackford said yesterday:

"The greatest drawback to the real estate interests of Brooklyn has been its inadequate means of communication with New York. Thousands of people are deterred from settling in Brooklyn because of present existing inconveniences. A man who lives in the upper part of Brooklyn, and does business in the lower part of New York, must climb as high as a four-story house on this side of the bridge, and if he crosses in the rush hours, he gets his train at the risk of damaging his clothes, if not his limbs. When he gets to Brooklyn he has either to climb up more stairs or go down a number to reach the surface or elevated trains. The tunnel proposed to be built by the Brooklyn, New York and New Jersey Terminal Railway Company provides in its charter for communication between the points named.

"It begins at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues in Brooklyn, goes under Flatbush Avenue, Fulton Street, Pineapple Street, the East River, Malden Lane, and Cortlandt Street, to the Jersey City Ferry. At the various stations access to the tunnel is provided by large elevators holding seventy-five persons, which will lower passengers to the level of the tunnel. It needs no elaboration to show how much more comfortable and convenient this would be than the ferry or bridge.

"We have in preparation a bill to be introduced in the Legislature in a few days which will give the tunnel company a franchise. The company is organized, and the capital all pledged. Preliminary surveys have been made, and borings made along the line of the tunnel, so that we know just what sort of strata the tunnel will run through. As soon as the Legislature grants a franchise we are prepared to begin work within thirty days.

No Public Money Asked.

"This scheme provides for a system of rapid transit in New York without asking for a dollar of the public money. We simply ask the right to bore a tunnel, 100 to 160 feet beneath the surface, which will be far below any existing foundations, sewer, or water pipes, and which will interfere with no public or private interests. Certainly this should commend itself to taxpayers of both boroughs, as it asks no contribution to its cost.

"The proposed all railroad bridge is, as I understand it, to be given up entirely to the railroads, and all revenue or profit derived by the railroad companies using the bridge is to be devoted to their own treasuries or purposes, while the cost is to be placed upon the Greater New York. It would seem that as a matter of justice and equity all the railroads using the bridge should pay a sum certainly equal to the interest on the cost of construction. If the greater city should insist upon this it would certainly be doing a liberal thing for the railroads, as it furnishes the entire cost for the construction of the bridge. I am a very heavy taxpayer in Brooklyn and I don't think I should be asked to furnish facilities for corporations to make money with. I think the building of the proposed tunnel will be such a perfect object lesson in rapid transit accommodation that in less than three years after the completion of the first tunnel, one or two more will be constructed between the upper part of New York and the eastern part of Brooklyn. A person only wants to look at London to get at the situation. There are many tunnels under the Thames connecting the two parts of London. The Blackwall tunnel is the most complete example of modern tunnel construction in existence. I walked through this last Summer and it was just as pleasant, and in some respects superior, to a walk on the surface. The tunnel, which is devoted entirely to foot passengers and vehicles, is well lighted, the air is pure, the entire tunnel is lined with white glazed brick, the atmosphere was as free from dampness as in any large buildings on the surface."

Tunnel's Cost, $10,000,000.

Mr. Blackford said that a maximum estimate of the cost for constructing the tunnel, equipping the road, cost of power houses and terminals, would be under $10,000,000, while the cost of a bridge would be all of double that amount. The tunnel could be completed in less than two years, he said, there being a mistaken idea extant as to the time necessary for such construction.

The tunnel of the East River Gas Company, while designed only to carry the gas mains of the company, is large enough over its entire length to drive a horse and wagon through, and could easily be enlarged. It starts at Ravenswood, and is bored through solid rock, yet it was only eleven months in building.

Commissioner Shea, with whom the idea of the all-railroad bridge originated, said yesterday:

"The committee appointed by the Board of Public Improvements yesterday will investigate fully into the subject of the proposed bridge, and will report as soon as its labors are completed. Just how soon that will be it is impossible to say, but it is practically certain that the erection of the structure will be recommended. Personally I am in favor of building the bridge, and public opinion on the subject has been aroused in a marked degree, especially in Brooklyn. There is no question of public improvement for the city in which Brooklyn is so greatly interested and which would have so marked an effect in increasing the wealth and population of this borough.

Two Suggestions Received.

"We have already received two suggestions in regard to building the new bridge. One is that the structure should extend from Bay Ridge to Governors Island, and then across to the lower end of Manhattan. One objection to this structure has been raised in regard to the point that the land at the lower part of Manhattan is so low that the structure would have to be extended up to a point in the neighborhood of Wall Street, and that would make the bridge so expensive that the project is practically out of the question. The other suggestion is that the bridge be built at a point between the present bridge and the East River Bridge now in process of erection. Just what site would be determined upon has not been discussed, but it would be at a point where the principal railroads of the city could readily connect and offer this greatly needed transportation improvement to the public. No estimates have been made in regard to the cost, but I understand that a bridge of this character could be built for something over $6,000,000. The railroads would certainly be willing to pay a goodly sum for the privilege of crossing the structure, and it has been claimed that enough revenue could be derived to make the bridge ultimately pay for itself."

All these points will be carefully examined by the committee, which will also decide as to whether the structure shall be a strictly all-railroad bridge with a bicycle path or whether a promenade and roadways for vehicles will be added. Of course, an all-railroad bridge, to be used by railroads alone, would be cheaper.

Claims Van Wyck's Support.

Commissioner Shea said that Mayor Van Wyck was in favor of his scheme. "In his message," Mr. Shea said, "the Mayor advocated better transit facilities, and the whole question as to whether we get the bridge depends on the finances of the city. Just where we stand as to our finances has not been settled yet, but if there is enough money to spare for this purpose, I anticipate no difficulty in securing the passage of the necessary measures, and expect to see the work begun this year.

"I want to see the bridge built, as I believe we need it. If this is accomplished I don't care who builds it. At the same time, however, I think it should be done by the city government, as is provided in the charter. The charter's fundamental principle was home rule, and the city authorities were given power to build bridges and do other important public work, which they did not have before."

President Holahan is non-committal on the bridge scheme. He said that he and Commissioner Shea would discuss the plan in all its phases, but was not prepared to say whether he preferred an all-railroad bridge or one that could be used for other purposes as well.

Jurisdiction Over a New Bridge.

Corporation Counsel Whalen officially informed Bridges Commissioner Shea yesterday that his department had jurisdiction over the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Bridge, the contract for which was awarded by the old Park Board to the firm of O'Brien, Sheehan & McBean, the company of which John C. Sheehan is a member. The letting of this contract was the last official act of the old Park Board, and the bid was only a few thousands over $1,000,000. This bridge, when completed, will cross the Harlem, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets.

"AUNT PHOEBE" CONKLIN DEAD.

The Oldest Resident of Centreport Lived to be 94 Years of Age.

CENTREPORT, L. I., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Phoebe Conklin, who was ninety-four years of age, and the oldest resident of this village, having settled here over fifty years ago, died last evening. Mrs. Conklin was familiarly called "Aunt Phoebe." She was born in Smithtown Feb. 22, 1804. When twenty-two years of age she married John L. Harway of New York. Six children were born to them. Five years after the death of her husband she married Peleg Cooper Conklin.

Her husband fought for the Union, but was taken ill and was sent to a hospital at Washington. Mrs. Conklin went to Washington and made a personal plea with President Lincoln for her husband's discharge, and in this she was successful. She had a remarkable memory, and until a few months ago read well without glasses.

MAGOWAN DIVORCE UPHELD.

New Jersey Court Will Not Set Aside the Oklahoma Decree.

TRENTON, Jan. 13.—Vice Chancellor Reed has filed an opinion refusing to set aside the Oklahoma divorce granted to Frank A. Magowan from his wife, Mary Magowan. The Vice Chancellor says that there was no proof before the Court of Chancery that Magowan was not a legal resident of Oklahoma at the time he obtained this divorce there. He holds that whatever the law may be in other States, it is settled in New Jersey that the recital in a decree of divorce granted in another State, that the petitioner was a bona fide resident of that State according to the statute, is conclusive and stops the courts of this State from disregarding the decree.

The Vice Chancellor refuses Mrs. Magowan's application for an allowance for maintenance on the ground that it would first be necessary to have the Oklahoma divorce set aside. He also refuses to compel Magowan to carry out the agreement which he made with his wife to pay her a certain allowance upon a verbal promise that she would not oppose his suit for divorce in the Oklahoma courts, as her claim that this agreement was secured by fraud would not have prevented her from defending the divorce suit if she had seen fit to do so.

Frank C. Lawthorp, counsel for Mrs. Mary Magowan, said the case might be carried to the Court of Errors, or an effort might be made to have the Oklahoma courts reopen the case.

Suicide of a Club Steward.

Herman E. Dehling, steward of the Juanita Club, Brooklyn, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the St. Charles Hotel, Jay Street and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. He had committed suicide by taking carbolic acid. Dehling was twenty-six years old, and leaves a widow and three small children, with whom he had lived at the clubhouse at 403 Bridge Street.

No motive for his act has been discovered. His accounts with the club are said to be correct, and his family life was apparently happy.

MILE-A-MINUTE TRIAL.

Anderson to Make Another Attempt in Chicago Decoration Day.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—"Mile-a-minute" Anderson, famous for his bicycle rides behind steam engines, will appear in Chicago Decoration Day and again seek to beat the minute mark. In a letter received from him to-day by C. C. Ingraham, Anderson says:

"I have the mile-a-minute bee in my bonnet again. I am going to try and arrange for a mile run with a steam engine to pace me in Chicago May 30. This is no idle talk, but on the square, as I have things practically fixed up already. I will let you know the details a little later. I have decided to put the whole affair into your hands for a final arrangement."

In the coming trial the use of coke for fuel and mechanical contrivances to prevent the escape of the cinders will materially aid him. The track between the rails at St. Louis was poorly constructed and the jarring of the engine and the one coach so disturbed it that travel was made difficult. It is possible that a strip of asphalt may be substituted for the board speedway.

New Cruising Schooners.

Several estimates have been received by Frank Bowne Jones for the construction of the new cruising schooners, from which it is assured that a number of them can be built for from $6,000 to $8,500 each. The lowest bid received from a responsible builder is $4,500. These boats continue to attract unusual attention among yachtsmen. Twenty-seven men are considering whether or not they will be represented in the class. Four have given absolute promises to build.

A. Cary Smith will at once take up the matter of preparing the working drawings, and detailed specifications and contracts are now ready for signatures.

The design will be on exhibition in the Sportsmen's Show.

THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW

Fourth Annual Exposition Opens at the Madison Square Garden.

TYPICAL MAINE SCENES

Guides, Indians, and Log Cabins Are Features of the Exhibition—Hunting Camp from Rangely Lake —Bowling and Shooting Contests.

Many new features were introduced at the Fourth Annual Sportsmen's Exposition, which began at Madison Square Garden last night. The amphitheatre was beautifully decorated, and viewed from the gallery the place resembled a small village. The space was taken up by log cabins and booths of every description. There were Indians and typical Maine guides, and the guides, who are features of the show, interested the city people with their moose call, which sportsmen who have hunted in Maine say is the best imitation of the moose calling its mate ever heard.

The exhibits include everything which interests sportsmen. The latest patterns of firearms and fishing tackle are plentifully displayed, and the patterns of steam and electric launches and sailboats and several horseless carriages are also interesting features. The bicycle, while only a side issue, is displayed conspicuously at several booths. A wheel which attracted a great deal of attention contained three interlooking sprockets. The two front sprockets are ten inches in diameter, while the small sprocket, which is attached to the rear wheel, is four and one-half inches in diameter.

A realistic hunting camp from the Rangeley Lakes occupies a conspicuous place. It consists of a log cabin, containing all the paraphernalia of a wilderness hunting outfit. "Camp Rangeley" has a fine collection of mounted game and an excellent exhibit of mounted trout and landlocked and square tail salmon. Over the door of the cabin is the head of a moose with antlers sixty-nine inches from tip to tip.

Mrs. Lizzie Nicolas and her daughter, Miss Lucy Nicolas, representatives of the Penobscot tribe, attract many visitors to the camp. Their house is on the Indian Reservation at Oldtown, Maine. Joseph Nicolas, until he died, four years ago, represented the Penobscot tribe in the Legislature.

A Maine Camp Scene

Moose Head and Aroo-Took Camp represents a camp scene, with three guides. The outfit includes a sleeping tent for the sportsman, a "dining fly," and a guide's tent. The exhibit was gotten together by Granville M. Gray of Oldtown, Me. It is arranged in an artistic and original way. The camp also includes an Indian wigwam, graced by Charles Nicholas, Mrs. Nellie Nicholas, and Miss Ada Sockbeson, who are weavers of baskets.

For the first time since the exposition was inaugurated there is a typical Adirondack "lean-to," constructed of balsam boughs, and including a complete camp kit. Guides from Loon Lake, St. Regis, Catlin Lake, and Lake Placid are in charge.

Next to this is the exhibit of the Caughna-wau-ga Club, a well-known sportsmen's club in the Adirondack region. The club has a fine display of deer.

The competitions during the exposition include shooting, bowling, fly and bait casting.

An interesting feature of the fishing tackle section is the loan exhibit from an enthusiastic Maine sportsman, which demonstrates the great advances made in tackle as used in Maine waters. It includes a bait rod having a multiplying reel, linen line, gimp trace, (loaded,) and spoon for tongue fishing; a trolling rod of split bamboo, hand made. A similar outfit for trolling for land locked salmon and a stiff bait rod for stream fishing.

The exhibition of mounted specimens of deer, caribou, and moose heads, native game, and beautiful mounted brook trout, furnished by Sumner L. Crosby, the well-known taxidermist, was greatly admired.

Some rare old war relics, including a brass cannon which has the royal coat of arms of George III., with the maker's name and date, and a stone cannon ball from the field of Flodden, 1513, attracted attention.

The amateur billiard tournament was abandoned, owing to the small number of entries.

The bowling game attracted a big crowd. The scores of the games rolled last night for the Greater New York championship follow:

Dr. H. Timm, Fidelia Club—167, 162, 157, 156, 157, 157. Total, 956.

A. Boemermann, Monarch Club—142, 192, 163, 165, 171, 202. Total, 1,082.

J. Boemermann, Arlington Club—171, 181, 192, 175, 156, 202. Total, 1,077.

H. D. McLellan, Corinthian Club—149, 207, 204, 201, 204, 212. Total, 1,177.

W. C. Damron, Zettler Rifle Club, opened the rifle tournament. His first target counted 60 out of a possible 75. Other scores made in the continuous match were: C. Henney, Williamsburg Rifle Club,, 68, 69; W. C. Damron, 68, 70; F. C. Ross, Brooklyn, 69; W. A. May, 68.

C. W. Horney, Jr., made a very creditable score on the target of honor. His target showed a score of 71 out of a possible 75. W. C. Damron made 65. Only one entry is allowed in this contest.

The opening scores in the individual championship, the condition of which is 100 shots in strings of 10 shots, were: C. W. Horney, Jr., 297, 281, 284, 280; W. C. Damron, 224, 218, 232.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Company B Turns Out the Best Scores of the Contest for Trophies.

Company B, Seventh Regiment, occupied the ranges last night in the contest for the Kemp and Clark Trophies, and secured the best scores of the competition so far in the shooting. The scores:

KEMP TROPHY MATCH.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private C. M. Kervan	24	23	47
Lieut. H. V. D. Black	22	24	46
Corp. E. P. Fowler	21	25	46
Sergt. J. M. Beach, Jr.	22	23	45
Corp. J. R. Stewart	21	24	45
Private E. McK. Froment	20	25	45
Sergt. W. M. Halsted	23	21	44
Sergt. E. P. Sands	23	21	44
Private W. B. Mable	22	22	44
Lance Corp. J. E. Roesser	21	23	44
Private A. V. Fry	21	23	44
Private H. E. Clearman	21	23	44
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood	21	22	43
Private C. W. Luyster, Jr.	21	22	43
Private N. M. Pattison	20	23	43
Private C. H. Plump	22	20	42
Private L. H. Austen	22	20	42
Corp. G. H. Gilman	21	21	42
Private W. T. Mason	19	21	40
Sergt. A. Geery	19	20	39
Corp. G. H. Fraser	18	21	39
Private H. S. Young	17	21	38
Private E. B. Clark	15	22	37
Private L. P. Weber	18	18	36
Private A. W. Hankinson	20	13	33
Total	512	543	1,055

CLARK TROPHY.

	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Private C. L. Drummond	21	24	45
Corp. E. D. Hewitt	21	22	43
Private F. E. Ware	21	22	43
Private R. T. Lyon	19	24	43
Corp. J. H. Clark	21	21	42
Private H. Pinner	20	21	41
Private J. N. Ryan	22	18	40
Private W. F. Brown	20	20	40
Private T. H. Burchell	20	20	40
Private F. J. Clarkson	21	18	39
Sergt. J. M. Jones	19	19	38
Private J. H. Clarkson	16	22	38
Private J. P. Atkinson	16	22	38
Private F. J. Brown	20	17	37
Private E. B. Seaman, Jr.	17	20	37
Private L. L. Lefferts	18	18	36
Private C. L. Acker	17	19	36
Private G. G. Milne	18	17	35
Private R. F. Kennell	19	14	33
Private W. J. Yates	19	12	31
Private J. K. McClintock	15	16	31
Private J. J. Finlay	14	17	31
Private E. Johnson	19	11	30
Private H. M. Shrady	17	13	30
Capt. J. E. Schuyler	17	12	29
Total	467	459	926
Kemp Trophy	512	543	1,055
Aggregate total	979	1,002	1,981

The Dead Man Was J. H. Church.

James Van Court of Mount Vernon called at the Morgue yesterday and positively identified as that of John Henry Church the body of the man found dead in the Klondike Hotel on the Bowery the day before, who from a card in his pocket was believed to be J. H. Granville, Jr. Church lived in Mount Vernon, and was forty-two years old. He was a hardware merchant. He left Mount Vernon last Monday to come to this city on business. The man's family believes that his death was accidental.

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

The Reconciliation of the L. A. W. and the Pacific Coast "Outlaws" Likely—A Circuit Already Planned.

At the meeting of the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, to be held in St. Louis the second week in February, a reconciliation with the "outlaw" racing element of the Pacific Coast will be broached, and it is the opinion of many of the delegates that thereafter peace and harmony will be established between the seceders and the parent body. So general is this opinion that racing and other enterprises depending upon the establishment of pacific relations have been begun by parties in the East. From late reports it appears that the racing men on the Western coast are dissatisfied with the sport conducted there, and have either quit racing or asked for reinstatement by the league. The California Associated Cycling Clubs maintain an appearance of readiness to continue apart, but racing men who have come from the West to race here in the indoor season say that overtures from the league will be received with pleasure.

On the expectation that a reconciliation will be arranged at the assembly meeting, an early Spring circuit for the racing men has been planned for California and the coast States. Tom Eck, the veteran trainer, has been asked to take charge.

C. T. Raymond, the promoter of the Niagara Side-Path law and the Chairman of the County Side-Path Commission, has drafted a bill to be presented to the Legislature. Its purport is to authorize the Supervisors of any county in the State of New York to regulate the use of cycles within such county and to license the use of same and to appoint side-path commissioners with power to expend the funds raised by the licensing of cycles in the construction of side paths for cycles. W. W. Armstrong, Assemblyman from Rochester, will present the bill. The tax as suggested would be not less than 25 cents nor more than $1 per wheel. President Isaac B. Potter has expressed approval of the bill.

Jimmy Michael is now in Chicago in company with Dave Shafer, his manager, superintending the construction of several new pacing machines. He has gained five pounds in weight since he broke training. His trip to Wales has been postponed until the early part of February.

YALE REPLIES TO CORNELL.

She Is Unable to Accept the Condition Made in the Reply to the Original Challenge.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 13.—The Yale boating officials to-night sent the following reply to Cornell in regard to the latter's reply of last Tuesday concerning the triangular race challenge sent by Yale to Cornell:

New Haven, Jan. 13, 1898.

Capt. F. D. Colson, Cornell University Crew, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Sir: It has been and is our earnest desire that Cornell accept our invitation to row at New London this year, and we regret that, in your reply of the 11th inst., a condition is imposed which we are unable to accept. PAYNE WHITNEY,

Captain Yale University Crew.

The condition referred to was that Cornell should be allowed to name the time and place for a race in 1899, in return for rowing at New London this year.

BOUGHT BY MARCUS DALY.

A Choice Lot of Kentucky Thoroughbreds Shipped to Montana.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 13.—The choicest lot of thoroughbred mares ever purchased in Kentucky at one time left here to-night in three cars for Hamilton, Mont., having been bought by Marcus Daly through his agents here. Among the lot are Lady Reel, dam of Hamburg, and Whottot, out of Ornament's dam, besides a number of two and three year olds.

The list includes Lady Reel, Fleur D'Or, Lizzie D., Elizabeth L., imp. British Blue Blood, Unanadaga, imp. Contradiction, imp. Prosperity, imp. Ridicule, imp. Sepia, Labelle, Caledonia, Balance, Capthay, Homeopathy, Lolla A., Semper Fidelis, Semper Cara, Trouba, Casstopia, Whottot, six two-year-olds by Hanover, imp. Candelmas, Hindoo, imp. Whistle Jacket, Teuton, and nine trotters.

MR. WOOD'S YACHT CONTRACTS.

The City Island Builder Refuses to Continue His Agreements.

There will be no special "one-design" class of twenty-five-foot knockabouts on Long Island Sound next Summer, owing to the fact that up to the present time B. Frank Wood of City Island, who was awarded the contract for building the American Yacht Club's type, has refused to continue his agreement. When the bid was given, a clause stated that there would be at least six of the boats built from the same models, to be finished not later than April 15.

Mr. Wood has received only two signed contracts for the boats, the first from J. Rogers Maxwell, Jr., of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the other from William H. McCord of the Indian Harbor Club. Mr. Wood stated when he relinquished the agreement, that, owing to the delay in sending in signed orders, it would be impossible to turn the boats out in time.

A movement is on foot, however, by which the American or some other yacht club along the Sound will institute a restricted class of twenty-five-foot knockabouts, under the rules of the Boston Knockabout Association, to take the place of the "one-design" class, which did not meet with approval among yachtsmen in general.

PRINCETON'S FOOTBALL TEAM.

Trainer McMasters Engaged—Coach Cochrane Going to California.

PRINCETON, Jan. 13.—The Princeton University Football Team met last night behind closed doors. This was the final act of the investigation started last Fall to locate the responsibility for the wretched physical condition which the men were in when they met Yale.

It was understood that no blame was attached to Trainer Jack McMasters from the first, because his policy last year was similar to that which turned out a team of giants in the Fall of '96. At the meeting last night his work was enthusiastically praised by the men, and he was again chosen to train the Tigers for the present year. It was decided to employ this year a full-fledged physician, who should take a large share of the responsibility, direct the training table, and be with and have direct charge of the men at all times.

For coach, Capt. John Baird had picked out ex-Capt. Garrett Cochran, and was prepared to offer him $5,000 for the season. Mr. Cochran had also received an offer from the University of California to coach, and name his own price. In regard to the Princeton offer Mr. Cochran said he would not accept any money for coaching Princeton, and that if he remained in the East he would be compelled to go into railroading instead of football. He therefore accepted California's offer, but said he did not want any fabulous price, but only what he was worth, and set it at the modest figure of $2,000.

A Billiard Match Postponed.

The champion billiard contest which was to have begun last night at Madison Square Garden under the auspices of the A. A. U. was postponed indefinitely. The management would give no explanation for this unexpected action.

JOCKEY CLUB'S NEW RULES

Many Changes Made at the Annual Meeting, Including a Selling Race Amendment.

WESTCHESTER STAKE EVENTS

Entries to Close Feb. 2, but Will Have a Supplementary Date—The Events Will Include the Amateur Cup Race.

A number of important changes in The Jockey Club rules of racing, under which all of the metropolitan race track meetings are held, were made yesterday at the annual meeting of The Jockey Club in the club's office, 173 Fifth Avenue. James R. Keene presided, the Chairman, August Belmont, being unable to attend.

Mr. Keene, Mr. Belmont, F. K. Sturgis, and J. H. Bradford were re-elected Stewards, to serve for two years, and J. G. Follansbee was elected a member of the club. Among those present at the meeting were James Galway, J. O. Green, Frederick Gebhard, H. K. Knapp, F. R. Hitchcock, Andrew Miller, and A. F. Walcott.

One of the important changes made in the rules of racing was in connection with the bidding up of horses in selling races. It was an amendment to Rule 131, which, as amended, will read as follows:

Any person who shall attempt to prevent another person from bidding on the winner of a selling race or claiming any horse in such race, or demand any portion of the surplus from the owners of horses which are entitled to it, or any owner running in selling races who may make any agreement for the protection of each other's horses in contravention of these rules, shall be fined, suspended, or ruled off.

The members of The Jockey Club may have had in mind the affair in which "Father Bill" Daly and Joseph Marroni, an Italian plunger, figured at the Brighton Beach race track last Summer, when they amended Rule 131.

One of Daly's horses won a selling race, and Marroni bid him up. Daly came up while the bidding was in progress, and after hot words from both horsemen, during which Daly accused Marroni of not having the amount he bid on the horse, the Pinkerton men separated them.

Rule 79, third paragraph, was amended to read:

In case of a walkover (except after a dead heat and in selling races) one-half of the money offered to the winner is given.

And Rule 99, second paragraph, to read:

With the sanction of the Starter, a horse may be led to his position. The jockey must not dismount, except to set right insecure equipments, and then only with the permission of the Starter.

Westchester Association.

The stake events for the Spring meeting of the Westchester Racing Association were announced yesterday. The meeting will open on Saturday, May 7, and will continue, to include Thursday, May 26. The following events close at midnight, Feb. 2, with a supplementary closing for some of them:

SPRING MEETING.

The Gaiety, for fillies two years old, with $750 added. Last half mile of the Eclipse course.

The Bouquet, (selling,) for two years old, with $1,000 added. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

The Laureate, for two-year-olds, with $1,000 added. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

The Larchmont, for maiden three-year-olds at time of entry, with $500 added. Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile.

The Bayohester, for three-year-olds non-winners of a race of the value of $1,000 in 1897, with $750 added. The Withers mile.

The Van Nest, (selling,) for three-year-olds, with $500 added. Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile.

The Pocantico

MR. SHEARMAN ON DINGLEY

Ironical Glorification of the New Tariff Law Before the Brooklyn Democratic Club.

RIDICULE FOR "PROSPERITY"

Hanna, Croker, Trusts, Street Railways, and Dakota Wheat Farmers Held Up as the Chief Beneficiaries.

"The Dingley Boom" was the subject of an ironical address by Thomas G. Shearman, delivered last night before the Brooklyn Democratic Club, at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Shearman began by asking, as a conundrum, what was the difference between the Grover Cleveland panic and the "Bill" McKinley boom, and indicated that the answer of the average citizen would be "I don't see any." He thought President McKinley was entitled to praise because he began immediately after his inauguration to work to have his tariff opinions made laws, instead of stopping to waste time filling minor offices. If Mr. Cleveland had been as wise and had refused to allow himself to be persuaded to postpone action on the tariff from September, 1893, to September, 1894, the results of his Administration, Mr. Shearman thought, would have been different.

The wealth of America, he sarcastically argued, was undoubtedly increasing, thanks to Mr. Dingley, and why should any man have so small a mind as to descend into petty details regarding its distribution? All could see magnificent piles of masonry rising to the sky, and palaces being built and decorated in New York, and every man had the privilege of walking by them and looking at them, and swelling with pride, even if he had not a cent, at the thought that they were visible evidences of American wealth, and that he was an American, and therefore in duty bound to be proud of such things, and to be grateful to Mr. Dingley for making them possible.

Taking as his basis what he contended was the Republican theory that everything that followed an event was a consequence of it, he spoke at length, amid much laughter, of the beauty and regularity of the sunrise since the Dingley bill became law, and then of the fine wheat crops in the West, which had converted the Dakotas to high tariff principles.

"Then look," he said vehemently, "at the way Sugar and Oil Trust stocks have jumped—thanks to Mr. Dingley. George Washington never dreamed of such profits in his most enthusiastic visions of the glory of his country. And it is all American profit. No foreigner participates. It is all taken by American citizens who have the simple, manly, sturdy American virtues and will take the humblest of you by the hand and extract the last dollar you have out of your pocket and transfer it to their own. Look at Manhattan Railroad Company stock at 119 and Metropolitan at 130, thanks to Mr. Dingley! All pure water, too, unadulterated, uncontaminated by any such vulgar microbe as a basis of actual investment!"

The Dingley Tariff bill had evidently brought a full measure of prosperity to Mr. Hanna. He was elected to the Senate for seven years. Many members of the Ohio Legislature, too, were richer and happier. Some of them got as much as $1,500 each. Wasn't that solid prosperity? Ought not all Americans to rejoice in the prosperity of their fellow-Americans in Ohio?

Mr. Croker, too, was prosperous—thanks to Mr. Dingley—and the Democratic Club was illuminated by hundreds of shining silk hats, patent leather shoes, glossy shirt bosoms, and gleaming diamonds. Greater New York had been turned over to Tammany, but then, as Mr. Hanna had thoughtfully remarked to Mr. McKinley over the wires, "God reigns and the Republican Party still lives." In view of this gratifying condition of affairs, why should any American dare to carp because he was not getting his share of the prosperity?

To be sure the cotton mill workers in Massachusetts had had their wages cut from 8 to 11 per cent., although they had been put under the special protection of the Dingley law. Yet it was to be presumed, that the mill hand was contented because he had got what he voted for, and contentment was better than wealth.

"It is also true," he continued, "that while wheat has risen 30 cents a bushel under the Dingley tariff, cotton has fallen 2 cents a pound, but why should we concern ourselves with the misfortunes of a lot of rebels? They didn't vote for McKinley and Dingley anyhow."

Everybody, Mr. Shearman said in closing, ought to be grateful to Mr. Dingley and the Democratic Party most of all. He had made the intended suicide of that party impossible and forced victory upon it. He had given it already the next Congress—whether a sound money Congress or not was doubtful. He had given it assurance of a Democratic President and Congress in 1900, and arranged to divide the country as New York is divided between Platt and Croker. The glorious American Dingley principle of taxing men to the last limit of their endurance to make them richer and increasing wealth by taking money from the pockets of one man to put it in those of another was being and would be gloriously vindicated.

The club unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to Mr. Shearman.

A. H. Eastmond, the new President of the club, made his inaugural address.

Two Jersey Quarrymen Fatally Hurt.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Jan. 13.—Isaac P. Dehart and J. S. Willever, who for some time have been engaged in quarrying limestone on Senator Wickoff's farm, were probably fatally injured this morning by an explosion of dynamite which they had placed over a fire in their cabin to thaw. Willever had his right arm blown off and his sight destroyed, and Dehart had one of his legs shattered and sustained internal injuries.

Caldwell H. Abeel Dies from a Blow.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 13.—Caldwell H. Abeel, who was injured two weeks ago, it is alleged, by being struck and knocked down by Frederick Agens, Jr., died this evening. Agens was notified by the police to appear in the First Criminal Court in the morning prepared to give bail on a charge of manslaughter. He signified that he would be present.

New Bedford Strike Spreadng.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 13.—The Weavers' Union has rejected the offer of Mr. Barry of the State Board of Arbitration to come here Friday to smooth over the existing difficulties. The loom fixers', carders', and pickers' associations and the slashers and tenders have voted to strike.

Fortnightly Mails to New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 13.—The proposed fortnightly mail service between Auckland and San Francisco has been arranged, and will be inaugurated on April 1, according to advices received by the steamship Alameda to-day. The New Zealand Legislature has voted a minimum annual subsidy of £7,500 to establish the service.

New Bank at Belvidere.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Jan. 13.—A new bank, the stockholders being farmers, is to begin operations in Washington, Warren County, April 1. The capital stock will be $50,000. It is said the cashier of the new bank will be Robert M. Ellenberger and the teller Robert M. Petty.

Found His Horse's Throat Cut.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J., Jan. 13.—E. E. Beam of Port Reading is endeavoring to ascertain who cut the throat of one of his horses. When Beam went to his stable this morning he found the head of the horse nearly severed from his body.

Killed by a Train at Waterloo.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 13.—A son of Frank H. Marshall of Junius, N. Y., was struck by a New York Central express train at Waterloo this morning and instantly killed.

Yale's Hackman Dead.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 13.—Patrick Murray, a hackman, well known to Yale men, died this morning. He was sixty years of age.

HELEN KELLER'S SCHOOLING.

Blind Girl Taken from Gilman's School in Cambridge Because of Her Wounded Feelings.

BOSTON, Jan. 13.—Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb, and blind girl from Alabama, who spent many years of her young life in the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and whose brilliant mind has given to scientists a wonderfully interesting study, has been removed by her mother from Gilman's School in Cambridge, where she has been preparing herself for entrance into Radcliff College. The reasons for this step are now for the first time made public.

It appears that Mr. Gilman deduced from his pupil's indisposition one day last Fall the idea that she was overworking herself and so changed her programme by omitting geometry and astronomy and advancing her time of college matriculation from 1899 to 1902. This broke the girl's heart, and she wrote to a friend, "I could scarcely endure my bitter humiliation. It seemed to me as if I had been cheated out of my proper share in the school work. I knew that Miss Sullivan's judgment had been flung aside as of no value, and I knew, too, that she had lived near and taken the best care of me for nearly eleven years, and that no harm had come to me while I was with her. She had worked all those long years to make my life sweet and happy. I had never overworked in my whole life and she had."

Nevertheless, matters would have gone on as they had been settled by the master if Miss Sullivan had not learned that a plan was under consideration to separate her from Helen—to send her away from the school and make the schoolmaster Helen's guardian. Under these alarming circumstances, which were communicated to Helen, causing great agitation in the poor girl's mind, Miss Sullivan could do no less than appeal to Helen's mother, her father being no longer living. Mrs. Keller came to Boston at once from Alabama, and Helen was definitely withdrawn from the school.

SEX SELECTION AT PRINCETON.

George Macloskie, Professor of Biology Believes in Prof. Schenk's Discovery.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 13.—Prof. George Macloskie, Professor of Biology at Princeton University, an extensive writer on scientific subjects, when questioned as to his opinion concerning Prof. Schenk's discoveries concerning the possibility of sex selection, said that he had been expecting something of the kind for some time.

He said:

"Modern science has been confronted with two very serious problems, namely, the increase of population and the decrease in the supply of food. The latter problem will have to be met, and will, indeed, in the near future be so met by the production of food by artificial means. There is no way, then, to decrease the population except by the generation of a larger number of human males than of females. That is what Prof. Schenk's scheme, if successful, will in all probability bring about. This thing has already been accomplished in the plant world and in some forms of animal life. It has been found that hemp, when grown in rich soil, produces the female plant, while in scant soil it produces the male. Working bees will, when fed upon very rich foods, become queens, while salamanders, when fed upon the fragments of their brothers and sisters, will produce almost twice the percentage of females as when thehy are fed upon ordinary foods. On the other hand, the starving of caterpillars has been found to make them of the male sex.

"Modern biology has established the fact that there is no fundamental difference between the sexes. The eggs of both sexes will live even if unsupplemented by those of the opposite sex, though this supplementation is necessary for healthy growth. The female egg requires rich food, and moves slowly, while the male egg requires light food and moves with great rapidity. This is the only difference between them.

"Prof. Schenk seems to fear that when the sexual diathesis is once discovered in a woman, all future children will be of the same sex. I do not believe that this is necessarily true. If a tendency of this kind were noted, modern scientists would immediately address themselves to this abnormal condition, and I feel satisfied that a remedy could soon be found. If it is possible to apply to man as it is to plants and lower animals this principle of selection, the food that the mother of a male would have to take would be only as much in amount as would satisfy her hunger without giving very much sustenance, while to produce females, very rich and sustaining food would be required. I consider that the power of sex selection is a necessary one, and that it will certainly be made a practicable thing sooner or later."

SHIRT IRONERS IN PARADE.

Hattie Mandel Was Marshal—Chinamen Employed in a Union Shop Beaten in the Street.

Hattie Mandel, who distinguished herself on Wednesday by taking an active part in the attack by strikers upon Hensel's shirt ironing shop, has been made a heroine by her admiring fellow-shirt ironers and laundry workers. They conferred upon her yesterday the honor of Grand Marshal in their parade. The strikers assembled in the morning at their headquarters at 131 Allen Street and formed in line, giving the women and girls, who numbered about 200, the right of the line. Grand Marshal Hattie Mandel took the lead, with a gay, broad scarf across her shoulder. A band preceding her was a band of music of ten pieces.

After the women came "Jim" Doman, a colored starcher, who bore aloft a red shirt, on which were inscribed in yellow letters the words, "We are fighting for bread." Next came Harry Dusy, a tall Italian, who acted as marshal for the male part of the parade. He had several aids, who carried transparencies. The paraders marched through a number of down-town east side streets.

Secretary Ignatius Copp of the shirt ironers said yesterday that Contractor Biedermann of 15 Walker Street, had hired ten Chinamen from the Six Companies in Mott Street to work in his shop in the places of the strikers, and that Biedermann had announced his intention of breaking up the union for demanding a ten-hour working day. Several indignant strikers hastened to Biedermann's shop and threatened to drive out the Chinamen, but Secretary Copp hurried down and prevented the men from stoning the building. Policemen were sent to protect the place.

When the Chinamen left the laundry last night, about fifty men, friends of the discharged ironers, lay in wait for them in doorways near by. The Chinamen were taken by surprise, and they were clubbed and knocked about promiscuously, a dozen of them being cut about the head and their eyes blackened. Policeman Baxter rescued three of the Chinese ironers who had been clubbed. William Kranz, thirty-one years old, of 42 Eldridge Street, who was running away, was pointed out to him as one of the assailants by Loui Yet and Joe Chor of 4 Mott Street. He was arrested. Policeman Martin captured Adriano Guipano of 12 Cannon Street, who was charged by Mae Holla, also of 4 Mott Street, with being one of the clubbers. He and Kranz were locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station.

THE BRITANNIC'S RECORD.

Unprecedented Performances of the Old White Star Liner.

The Britannic of the White Star Line, which is due here to-day, on her last outward voyage completed her 250 round trips between Liverpool and New York. Since she was built, in 1874, she has, therefore, allowing 3,100 miles as the distance between ports, traveled over 1,750,000 miles, and this without a renewal of boilers or engines.

She has carried, according to the company's figures, 57,400 saloon passengers and 165,500 steerage. She has been under steam 114,000 hours, and under way 106,800 hours. She has consumed 513,000 tons of coal, and her engines have made 350,000,000 revolutions. The Britannic's record is in many respects unprecedented.

The vessel measures 5,004 tons gross, has 5,000 indicated horse power, is 468 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 33 feet depth. She was a record breaker when she came upon the scene of ocean travel, and in 1877 she had brought the time from Queenstown to New York down to 7 days 9 hours and 30 minutes. Long after other craft had made new records, in 1890 she surprised the steamship world by lowering her own record of thirteen years before by three hours. The following year she knocked off a few minutes more. In August of last year, or when twenty-one years old, she came from Queenstown to New York in 7 days 7 hours and 30 minutes. Her officers say that she is as sound to-day as when she was built.

CUT IN POSTAL SERVICE

Mail Deliveries in Residence Sections to be Decreased from Six to Four.

REDUCTION ON FEBRUARY 1

The Department Orders the New York Post Office to Bear One-sixth of the Deficiency Caused by Other Offices.

Postmaster Van Cott received yesterday morning from the department at Washington an official notice, saying that, in view of the deficit which would ensue for the present fiscal year, if some restrictive measures were not taken the Post Offices of the larger cities would be asked to save $120,000 by curtailing delivery expenses before June 30, 1898. Postmaster Van Cott was instructed to effect a curtailment of over $24,000 before that time.

The Postmaster said that this order would probably result in the removal of sixty-five or more carriers, and that it would mean, in all probability, two less deliveries a day in the portion of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx above Forty-second Street. The men who will be removed, he said, would not necessarily be those most recently employed as carriers, nor would their removal discharge them from the service. It will be his aim to suspend only carriers where the districts they cover and the salaries they draw will make the reduction more easily accomplished and less seriously felt. Said Mr. Van Cott:

"The order which I have just received will be put into operation as soon as possible, and I believe that before Feb. 1 we will have reduced our force of carriers by about sixty-five. Of course, if we removed the newcomers to the force, who receive $600 a year, the number would be much more. But we have been ordered to cut expenses to July 1 by $24,000, and we can best effect this by dropping some of the carriers who are receiving $1,000 a year. All of these men, I think, will be subject to reinstatement whenever our appropriation is increased, and I do not believe that they will be supplanted by new men. This is no scheme to dodge the civil service law and substitute Republicans for Democrats. We will make no political discrimination in the suspension of men, and the men so suspended will probably have the first chance at their old positions when circumstances permit us to reinstate them.

"New York is not the only city which will have to make a cut, although we have to bear the brunt of it. Similar orders, I understand, were sent to other large offices. The deficit must be avoided, and unfair as it may seem, the New York office must bear its share of the labor.

"I do not believe that any change will be made which will affect the delivery of the mails in the business section. The sixty-five carriers will be taken from the district above Forty-second Street. This will probably necessitate two less deliveries a day in this section than are now made, making only four, instead of six or seven, as at present. Perhaps, it may be so arranged as to mean only one less.

"I had expected to get an increase in men rather than an order to cut. I expected this because of the large profits turned over by the New York Post Office during the year. Instead of that, we must bear about a sixth of the burden, which was caused by deficiencies in other offices."

At present there are 527 carriers employed above Forty-second Street, and the reduction will remove about 12 per cent. of them. Deliveries from Stations G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, R, S, T, W, X, C, City Island, and High Bridge will be the ones affected.

Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and several other large cities will feel the reduction, but New York is more seriously affected from the fact that it has had a greater number of deliveries. Chicago, which has always had four deliveries daily in its residential sections, will not be affected.

UNION LEAGUE ELECTION.

Elihu Root Named to Succeed Gen. Horace Porter as President—New Members Admitted.

The Union League Club, at a meeting last night, elected Elihu Root to succeed Gen. Horace Porter as President of the club. The remainder of the ticket as submitted by the Committee on Nominations was elected. Ex-Mayor Strong, who presided, spoke. Gen. Porter was made an honorary member, being the fifteenth ex-President so honored.

The other officers elected were: Vice Presidents—Henry E. Howland, Cyrus Clark, Henry W. Cannon, William Hull Wickham, and John L. Riker, to fill vacancy; Secretary—Walter C. Gilson; Treasurer, William G. White; Executive Committee—John W. Sterling, Seth M. Milliken, William H. Fuller, Howland Davis, and Frederick H. Von Stade; Committee on Admissions—Frederic C. Wagner, Charles H. Webb, Simeon Baldwin, Samuel T. Peters, and Benjamin T. Fairchild; Committee on Library and Publications—Henry Bedlow, John C. Coleman, and Daniel F. Kellogg, and Hoffman Miller, to fill vacancy; Committee on Art—Thomas B. Clarke, Alfred E. M. Purdy, Joseph S. Stout, Henry R. McLane, Clarence Andrews, Howard C. Smith, and Joseph C. Willetts; Committee on Political Reform—Cephas Brainerd, Charles T. Harbeck, E. B. Hinsdale, James A. Blanchard, Thomas L. James, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Isaac H. Bromley, Edward Mitchell, Frederick D. Grant, William M. V. Hoffman, Salem T. Russell, Samuel Thomas, and John S. Wise; Auditors—Walter A. Pease, Andrew Mills, and William T. Cornell.

The following new members were elected: Landon C. Gray, William Critendon Adams, Lyman Brown, Lemuel H. Babcock, and B. G. Carleton of this city; Jacob E. Ward, Madison, N. J.; Daniel C. Corbin of Spokane, Washington, and Alden M. Young, Waterbury, Conn.

THE JEWELERS AT DINNER.

Four Hundred Board of Trade Members Attend the Annual Banquet at Delmonico's.

The New York Jewelers' Board of Trade gave its ninth annual banquet at Delmonico's last night. Four hundred sat down to the dinner, and declared it was the most successful banquet in the history of the board. It at least drew together the largest number of persons that has yet assembled to dine in Delmonico's new quarters.

President A. J. G. Hodenpyl presided. At the speakers' table with him were. H. H. Treadwell, H. C. Hardy, Frank L. Crawford, Joseph E. Newburger, Leopold Stern, Cornelius Van Cott, E. C. Fitch, Louis E. Bomeisler, August Oppenheimer, the Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, Charles T. Cook, Joseph Fahys, Edmund Wetmore, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Franklin Bartlett, Dutee Wilcox, and George W. Shiebler.

The speechmaking was restricted, as the banquet lasted longer than was expected. President Hodenpyl spoke and was followed by Leopold Stern, who made a presentation speech on behalf of twelve jewelry firms who had arranged to give E. J. Treadwell of Tiffany & Co. a silver service in recognition of his work in behalf of a lower rate of duty on diamonds.

The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, responded to the toast, "The Priceless Jewel." F. S. Crawford, attorney for the board, spoke on "The Art Side of the Jewelers' Craft." Other speakers were Franklin Bartlett on "Our Country and Its Greatest City," L. E. Bomeisler on "The Majesty of the Law," Edmund Wetmore on "Past and Present," Charles Bulkley Hubbell on "The American Scholar," and George W. Shiebler.

Tammany Not to Buy the Olympia.

The rumor that Richard Croker is negotiating for the Olympia, with a view to making it the permanent home of Tammany Hall, was effectually disposed of last evening, by Andrew Freedman, receiver for the property.

"Such a proposition," said he, "has not been made to me, and I, as receiver, would surely be informed of any proceedings tending to the sale of the Olympia, if they were under way."

Mr. Croker was non-commital on the subject, but let it be inferred that there is no truth in the story.

THE ASTORIA CONCERTS.

Sixth of the Seidl Subscription Entertainments in the Ballroom.

Society appears to be taking quite kindly to music of the highest order. It is not especially enthusiastic, but it is attentive and quiet. Indeed, it has to be quiet at the Astoria concerts, for Mr. Seidl simply will not begin until there is silence in the room. Yet a few years ago it would have been a hazardous experiment to invite an audience containing many members of the late Ward McAllister's collection of social examples to listen to a whole symphony, and a very serious one at that. Mr. Seidl did it last night at the sixth subscription concert at the Astoria, when the opening number on the programme was Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony, the great "Pathetique."

Society was well represented, and the famous Russian's masterpiece was heard with close attention. It used to be said of our smart set that its members always talked during the performance of good music. This certainly cannot be said now. It is only the poor, foolish creatures who strive to ape the manners of society that talk and giggle at concerts or at the opera. This is all as it should be. It is a real pleasure to listen to good music in such surroundings as those at the Astoria. Refinement and art always make good company.

Tschaikowsky's "Symphonic Pathetique" is as serious a work as any audience could be asked to receive. Its tremendous emotional message seemed even to be somewhat too portentous for so brilliant a chamber as the Astoria ballroom. One felt as if it would have been better to hear it in more sombre surroundings. In all music there is no more eloquent expression of utter sadness and final gloom than that of the last movement of this work. The scherzo, with its superb development into a march, is an epitome of a desperate struggle against fate. The tone of the whole work is such that it will be hard even to convince the world that there was no truth in the story of Tschaikowsky's suicide. This was his last work, and if ever there was a deliberate salutation to death, this seems to be it.

The performance last night was notable for intense earnestness, but it was deficient in some other important qualities. Mr. Seidl's entire wind choir is rough and coarse in tone, and solo passages are seldom treated with certainty of technic and almost never with great beauty of phrasing. These shortcomings were forced to the front by the requirements of the "Symphonic Pathetique." In the first movement they were especially noticeable, though the scherzo also suffered from them. But here some allowance must be made for the players because of Mr. Seidl's insistence upon a tempo a little more speedy than the movement demanded. The conductor read the last movement admirably, but the slow waltz in the five-fourth time was decidedly deficient in color.

The soloist of the evening was Mrs. George Henschel, who sang several songs with piano accompaniment exquisitely played by her husband. It is unnecessary to say more than that Mrs. Henschel sang with her unfailing beauty of style.

STAGE STUDENTS PERFORM.

They Give "Love for Love, or Angelica's Choice."

A clever performance was that given by the senior students of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts and Empire Theatre Dramatic School yesterday afternoon of the comedy "Love for Love; or, Angelica's Choice," written by William Congreve in 1690.

Miss Hornemann, who was to play the part of the nurse and speak the prologue, was suddenly taken ill, and her part was taken by Miss MacGregor. Miss Kenmare gave the prologue. The cast:

Valentine	Mr. Irving
Ben	Mr. Halton
Sir Sampson	Mr. Carleton
Scandal	Mr. Short
Foresight	Mr. Pigeon
Jeremy	Mr. Getchell
Naylor and Buckram	Mr. Morgan
Tattle	Mr. Sedgwick
Miss Prue	Miss Sheldon
Mrs. Flippant	Miss Haverleigh
Mrs. Foresight	Miss French
Nurse	Miss MacGregor
Jenny	Miss Clark
Angelica	Miss Keim

THE CASINO'S LONDON VENTURE.

Its Managers Will Present Their Home Successes Abroad.

There is no doubt whatever that the managers of the Casino—Messrs. George W. Lederer, Hugh Morton, and Gustave Kerker—upon their arrival in London week after next will complete arrangements for the production of their many successes in this country.

The first of the plays to be presented will be "The Belle of New York," which will open on Easter Monday at a theatre the name of which Mr. Lederer is not at liberty to make public for the present. Following this, the Casino managers are in doubt what will be presented.

As recent as last Wednesday negotiations were completed between Mr. Lederer and Edward Rosenbaum, manager for Miss May Irwin, for a six weeks' engagement at the same theatre for the entire original company in "The Swell Miss Fitzwell." The entire company of "The Telephone Girl" will also be sent abroad, and upon the arrival of Mr. Lederer in London he will decide whether Miss Irwin or "The Telephone Girl" will follow "The Belle of New York."

WILL RETURN TO THE STAGE.

Mrs. Seligman-Cutting Expects to Open at Proctor's.

Minnie Seligman-Cutting has decided again to appear upon the stage, and has made arrangements to produce W. S. Gilbert's "Comedy and Tragedy" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre about Jan. 31, but in event of a delay she will make her appearance on or about Feb. 7. Her engagement is for six weeks, in which time she intends to present a new one-act play every week. It is very likely A. S. Lippman will be her leading man.

Mr. Cutting says that the return of his wife to the stage is simply due to her liking for the profession, and not, as rumor had it, to financial embarrassment on his part, resulting from Wall Street speculation.

Mr. Cutting will not be a member of the company, but will look after the interests of his wife as he has heretofore.

Mrs. Cutting's last appearance was in the Spring of 1895, when she played in Robert Buchanan's "Lady Gladys."

Musical Morning at the Astoria.

The second of Life's Fresh Air Fund entertainments, given in the Astoria ballroom yesterday, was a "musical morning," and the large audience which filled every seat on the ballroom floor, as well as in the boxes, listened with delight to a programme which included Victor Herbert's string orchestra in five selections. Tom Karl and Miss Lydia Eustis sang. Mr. Herbert gave two 'cello selections, and Mrs. Sidney Harris made her professional début in recitations. At the end of the entertainment the crowd poured into the Astor Gallery and had breakfast. Next week's entertainment will be a dramatic morning. Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske and company, Miss Julie Opp, and two others will perform.

Philadelphia Inquirer Almanac.

The Philadelphia Inquirer Almanac for 1898 is a most complete ready reference volume and contains a vast amount of statistical and general information in a solid, compact form. While special attention has been given to the needs of citizens of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Southern New Jersey, the volume of over 500 pages has much of general interest. The financial questions which have become so prominent in the discussions of the day are considered at length, and a history of the National debt from 1776 to the present time is given. A detailed statement of the public debt of the several States and of all the prominent cities of the country is given, with the rate of taxation in each. A history of the financial panics of the past and an account of the labor strikes follow. Information concerning the Alaska gold discoveries is profuse, and a map of the field is given. Political statistics, lists of Government officers, add to the great value of the volume.

Resignation of David R. Daly.

David R. Daly yesterday tendered to Mayor Hoos of Jersey City his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. He is a Democrat, but Mayor Hoos said he would probably appoint Abram Post, a Republican, to the vacancy. It was reported that Mr. Daly resigned because a Catholic had recently been appointed Principal of one of the public schools. When asked about the matter last night Mr. Daly said the report was false. He resigned, he said, for purely business reasons.

BROOKLYN LOCAL BOARDS

The Plan for Joint Meetings and Action on Local Improvements Is Opposed.

EDWARD M. GROUT AGAINST IT

The President of the Borough Says He Will Not Call Simultaneous Meetings—Board Members Favor It.

The first joint meeting of the various Local Boards of Improvements of the Borough of Brooklyn was held yesterday in the City Hall. The committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of Alderman Stewart's proposition to hold the several board meetings simultaneously brought in a favorable report on the ground that it would expedite business and bring in closer harmony the several boards of the borough.

Embodied in the report were a denial of the allegation made by the opponents of the proposition that it was a scheme "to attempt an extra statutory substitute for the abolished Common Council," and the suggestion that a failure to adopt the proposition would result in much confusion and delay, and "would probably lead to the early breakdown and the discontinuance of the whole burdensome system."

The report ended with a resolution calling upon the President of the Borough to call all meetings for Thursday evening, and giving the members of each board the right to speak on matters not within their province, but withholding from them the right to vote upon such matters.

The report was laid over for discussion next Thursday. Councilman McGarry gave notice that he intended to attack several provisions of the report, and President Grout expressed himself as utterly opposed to the plan. In an interview after the meeting he said:

"I am very doubtful, after an experience of two simultaneous meetings of the local boards, of the feasibility of the plan first suggested by Alderman Stewart, and with which I have heretofore agreed. It is evident that simultaneous meetings will not be a success unless there is cheerful co-operation on the part of every Councilman and Alderman, and an attempt on the part of every one to prevent such simultaneous meetings from becoming a mere debating society.

"As the charter says that the President of the borough shall call all meetings of the various local boards, and shall call such meetings whenever in his opinion public business shall require, or whenever he shall receive the written request of any three members of a local board, or within fifteen days after the receipt of a petition for a local improvement, I have determined for the present, at least, to withdraw from the Corporation Counsel the request for his advice as to the legality of the proposed plan of simultaneous meetings, and will, for the present, call meetings of the various local boards separately at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon at my office at such time as the public business shall require, or upon the written request of any three members of the board, or within the stated time after the receipt of a petition for a local improvement."

THE COAL KING IN TOW.

A British Barkentine Reports Sighting Her Yesterday.

The British bargentine Louvima, which arrived yesterday from Montevideo, reported that when off Brigantine Shoals earlier in the day she passed the barge Coal King, which has been missing. The tug C. W. Morse had just got a line to her, and they were heading to the southward.

The Louvima was in command of First Mate Snow, Capt. Hatfield having died at sea, Nov. 19, from typhoid fever contracted in the Port of Montevideo. Capt. Hatfield lived at Port Croville, N. S., and was well known in New York. Joseph Wyatt, a seaman of the Louvima, twenty years old, while aloft on Jan. 4, fell overboard and was drowned.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Francis Wilson has secured a new comic opera, which he will at once begin to prepare for production next season.

At Sam Jack's Theatre, at Twenty-ninth Street and Broadway, they have in preparation for an early production a burlesque on "The Conquerors."

Charles Coghlan has been invited to play for the benefit of Life's Fresh Air Fund at the Astoria Hotel on Jan. 20, and he may present an act from "The Royal Box."

Lew Dockstader will introduce a new idea next week at the Pleasure Palace for his animated song sheet in the way of fifty colored individuals in the chorus. Another new feature will be a group of storm dancers, who perform beneath a shower of water.

The last concert of the series will be given Sunday night next at the Metropolitan Opera House. These artists will appear: Mme. Josephine Jacoby, Miss Alice Verlet of the Opéra Comique, Paris; the Sietro sisters, in their piano ensemble playing, and Leon Marx.

Arthur Nikisch recently signed a contract with the Leipsic Gewandhaus which practically settles all talk to the effect that he intends to return to America. The closing of this contract means a high remuneration and also assures a life pension of a snug sum to his widow and children in case of death or incapacitation.

Ffrangcon Davis, the baritone soloist, expects to arrive in this country from England early in March, and will make his first appearance in a song recital with Mme. Emma Juch. He expects on the coming visit to present his "Constellation" evenings, a combination of music and recitation employed in the interpretation of some standard works.

Herman Perlet, conductor of the orchestra at the Herald Square Theatre, has been engaged to write the music for the coming production of "Bonnie Brier Bush," which is founded on Ian Maclaren's book. The production will be made in the early part of February by Frank Perley, and the stipulation with Perlet is that the music is to be of a dramatic nature and Scotch in character.

In the coming production of "Faust" by the Damrosch & Ellis Opera Company, on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 22, at the Metropolitan Opera House, considerable interest will be centred in the first appearance of Mlle. Toronta in the part of Siebel. She is a protégé of Mme. Melba, and is a young Canadian girl who comes from Toronto, and has called herself Toronta just as Mme. Melba decided to carry the fame of her native Melbourne into prominence. Mlle. Toronta has been studying with Marchesi in Paris.

Edward E. Rice will be largely represented in this city next week, when three of his attractions will be presented. The latest one to be added is "The Girl from Paris," which will be seen at Wallack's Theatre on Monday night. The company is that which was organized by Mr. Rice for the Boston engagement, and includes Miss Georgia Caine, as Julie Bon-Bon; Miss Annie Buckley, Miss Andrée Lorraine, Miss Rose Beaudet, Miss Hattie Williams, Fred Lennox, D. L. Don, Thomas Kierns, William Broderick, Augustus Cramer, and W. W. Black.

William H. Crane will bring his road tour to an end in a fortnight and on Monday, Jan. 31, will follow Miss Julia Marlowe at the Knickerbocker Theatre for his annual engagement. The play which he will present is entitled "A Virginia Courtship," a new comedy written by Eugene W. Presbrey. Its scenes are laid in Virginia early in the present century. The company will consist of Miss Annie Irish, Miss Percy Haswell, Miss Kate Lester, Miss Frances Stevens, Miss Louise Closser, Walter Hale, Boyd Putnam, Vincent Serrano, William Borg, Percy Brooke, George F. De Vere, Charles F. Gotthold, and William E. Butterfield.

Mr. Cleveland Appeals for Worden.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 13.—Ex-President Cleveland has made a second appeal to Gov. Budd for clemency in the case of Salter D. Worden, convicted of murder in connection with the train wrecking in the great railroad strike of 1894.

Injured by a Stroke of Lightning.

BUFFALO, Jan. 13.—During an electric storm last night Harry Peckham was struck by lightning at Kensington, a suburb of this city. He was badly injured, but will recover.

A MANUFACTURER A SUICIDE.

Edward Goodman Shoots Himself in the Head in His Office—No Reason Known.

Edward Goodman of 106 West Eighty-sixth Street committed suicide yesterday evening by shooting himself in the head. Goodman was a manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 35 East Twelfth Street, and it was on the third floor, where he had his establishment, that he took his life.

Goodman dismissed his employes at the usual hour last night, and was alone in his shop when John Shay, who runs the elevator in the building, heard a pistol shot, and he and the janitor made an investigation. They found Goodman sitting in a high chair with his feet on another chair and leaning up against a desk. A revolver was in his right hand, and lying at his feet was a small hand glass. There was a bullet wound in his right temple, and the presumption is that he took aim with the mirror.

His brother-in-law, A. L. Davis, who lives in the same house where Goodman did, was notified by telegraph, and he appeared in an hour or so. He could assign no cause for the suicide. Mr. Goodman's business was in good condition. He leaves two children.

NEW CITY RECORD SUPERVISOR.

W. A. Butler, a Plumber and Politician, to Run the City's Newspaper.

William A. Butler was appointed Supervisor of The City Record yesterday by The City Record Board. Henry McMillan, who succeeded John A. Sleicher as Supervisor, handed his resignation to Mayor Van Wyck on Wednesday night. The salary of the office is $5,000. The place is on the civil list, and at the meeting of the board Mayor Van Wyck asked the Civil Service Board for the eligible list. Upon information that there was none, Mr. Butler was appointed.

Mr. Butler is a well-known Democratic politician, and lives at 145 East Thirtieth Street. He is a plumber, and is said to have lost several fortunes in exploiting various inventions. In 1879 he was elected County Clerk on an anti-Tammany ticket by over 7,000 votes over Henry A. Gumbleton, the Tammany candidate. For re-election in 1882 he was defeated by Patrick Keenan, the present City Chamberlain, by over 33,000 votes. His appointment is regarded as a personal one of the Mayor's.

TO RACE AROUND CAPE HORN.

Two Big American Ships Start for Pacific Ports.

The towing to sea of two big American ships at the same time yesterday, each bound round the Horn, set the water-front men to talking about the racing of the white wings. That both ships will do the best their crews can make them is as certain as that both are in command of thoroughbread Yankee Captains.

One ship was the steel-built Dirigo of 3,004 tons, a four-sticker, carrying thirty-five men, in command of Capt. George W. Goodwin, with case oil for Shanghai. The other was the wooden-built Aryan of 2,123 tons, a three-master, carrying a crew of thirty-two men, in command of Capt. Wiley Dickinson, with general cargo for San Francisco.

The Dirigo has a voyage almost one-third again as long as that of the Aryan, but her master thinks he can make Shanghai in the time it will take the Aryan to reach her west coast destination, about 130 days.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The National Docks Railway.

At a meeting held at the National Docks Railway Company's offices, in Jersey City, yesterday, that company was united with the New Jersey Junction Connecting Railway Company, the Kill von Kull Railway, and the Bay Creek Railway. A majority of the stockholders of the companies were represented. The joint companies will hereafter be known as the National Docks Railway, each stockholder receiving stock of the same value that he held in any one of the old companies. The roads connect various points along the bay shore with the Junction Railway, which in turn connects them with the West Shore Railroad at Weehawken by means of its tunnel under the Pennsylvania Railroad at Point of Rocks.

Jersey Trolley Roads United.

NEWARK, Jan. 13.—The Newark and South Orange Railroad Company and the North Jersey Traction Company have consolidated. That much was admitted by the interested parties to-day, but they declined to discuss the details. The company proposes to extend its lines into every county in North Jersey and make connections between every town, city, and village in the territory. Each of the companies has a capital of $2,500,000. At present they control, in addition to their own lines, the Suburban Traction Company. The new company will be a powerful competitor of the Consolidated Company.

The Susquehanna's Terminal.

Frederick P. Moore, Second Vice President of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, control of which has been secured in the interest of the Erie Railroad by J. P. Morgan & Co., said yesterday that he could not say if the change of control would result in a change of passenger terminals. Hitherto the Susquehanna has used the Pennsylvania's Jersey City terminal. Mr. Moore added that only a few months' notice was necessary to end the use by Susquehanna of the Pennsylvania's tracks. In this event, Susquehanna would use Erie terminals.

Anti-Scalping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate continued its hearings on the Anti-Scalping bill today with Geo. W. Boyd

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1898.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK—
Publication.....Printing House Square
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Low's, 8 Northumberland Av.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy, Lysberg.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarsbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.
ITALY, Rome: Loescher & Co.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Fencing Master—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
CHICKERING HALL—Song Recital—2:30.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—My Friend from India—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Whirl of the Town—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Governors—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein; or, No. 9—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Cinderella—2:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Kodak Pictures—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Salt of the Earth—8:15.
WEBER & FIELDS'—Pousse Café—Vaudeville—8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE MANHATTAN'S PLANS.

We trust that the Rapid Transit Commissioners will give prompt and faithful consideration to the plans of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for improving its service and increasing its traffic capacity. Under Section 32 of the Rapid Transit act as amended in 1895 the commission has authority to hear applications of existing railway corporations wishing to increase their facilities and to authorize the construction of extensions and terminals and to fix and determine "the times within which they shall be respectively constructed." It is to be hoped that Mr. GEORGE GOULD will without delay put before the commission the plans of the Manhattan Company for giving quicker and more comfortable transit between the upper and the lower parts of the city. His announcement that the company will proceed to introduce electric motive power on its lines "with as little delay as possible" is definite and perfectly intelligible. The extent to which this change of power will add to the capacity and speed of the train service is a matter as to which opinions may differ, but it will afford some relief. The main question now is as to the time it will take to effect the change. We judge from Mr. GOULD'S assurances that the company must be prepared to begin the work at once. The nature of its preparations and the probable length of time required for the introduction of the new motors are matters of deep interest as to which we have no doubt the Manhattan Company will enlighten the public through its communications to the Rapid Transit Commission.

A much more important feature of Mr. GOULD'S announcement, however, is his assurance that his company wishes it understood that it proposes "to work energetically along the lines indicated in Mayor VAN WYCK'S message, and leave nothing undone to adapt its accommodations in the fullest possible degree to the requirements and comfort of the public." Mayor VAN WYCK'S message recommended that the company be "compelled" to extend its lines northward "to the more sparsely settled and more distant localities." Compelled is a harsh word. Everybody will be glad to learn from Mr. GOULD'S announcement that no compulsion is called for. The Manhattan Company promises to do voluntarily what the Mayor asks. That implies that it is ready to extend its east side lines to Bronx Park, at least, and its west side lines to Spuyten Duyvil. The plans for these extensions will doubtless be laid before the Rapid Transit Commission without delay. We may venture to express the hope that the company will not repeat the request it made in its amended application of July 16, 1896, asking for permission to build and operate trolley lines in the northern districts of the city to be run in connection with its elevated lines. The people of the North End would not be content with trolley roads.

The disposition of the city authorities will be of great assistance to the Manhattan Company in carrying out its projects of extension and improvement. It will not be blocked or hampered. It will be the policy of the City Government, we judge, to aid the work and promote its rapid execution. The people of the North End can also lend a helping hand by petitions and public meetings. They are more deeply concerned than any other part of the population. Delay and postponement mean untold inconvenience and misery for them. They should begin at once an agitation for the speedy carrying out of the plans to which the Manhattan Company has pledged itself.

It is very plain that the underground transit project can make no progress until the intentions of the elevated railroad people are definitely known. The attitude of the city authorities as indicated in the Mayor's message makes it clear that Mr. GOULD'S propositions for relief will have to be exhaustively considered before any headway is possible on other lines. It is for the public interest therefore that the plans of the Manhattan Company should be definitely announced at once in order that, if they prove adequate and satisfactory, work may be begun without a single day's unnecessary delay.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

There is a great need of improvement in the methods employed in the bureaus of the City Government frequented by the taxpayers. Two or three months ago, when the rush of persons to pay their annual contributions toward the support of the city was at its height, THE TIMES called attention to the needless and vexatious delays interposed by official redtapeism with the apparent purpose of making the taxpaying process as troublesome and obnoxious as possible. A similar state of things seems to prevail in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, which is a part of the Controller's establishment. Two gentlemen in front of the cashier's desk of the bureau exchanged experiences the other day. It appeared that each of them had spent about ten hours of time and labor to get as far as that in their effort to pay some assessments. Finally, after their bills had been duly vised and they had given checks for the requisite amounts, they lingered about the window expectantly. The clerk or other officer on the inside, after taking the checks and depositing them on a desk before him, left the inclosure and went to another portion of the large room, where he proceeded to make an elaborate toilet. He carefully washed his hands and face, dried himself with a towel, brushed his hair, dusted his coat and hat, and appeared to prepare to leave the place. When asked for the receipts, he told the inquirers they would have to wait. They naturally asked "How long?" He said he did not know. Could anybody there tell? He "really couldn't say—only they would have to take their turn." In response to further queries, the clerk, with rather a bored air, said he did not know whether it would be that day or the next.

We submit that this is not a proper method of doing business. It seems to us that the payment of money to the city should be made as easy as possible. It ought not to be necessary to waste a day or more in paying one's taxes or assessments. Even the law contemplates that the process should be freed from all unnecessary annoyances. Thus Section 1,543 of the new charter specifically provides that "It shall be the duty of the head of the Finance Department to bring together all officers and bureaus authorized to receive money for taxes, assessments, or arrears in such manner that the payment of the same can be made, as nearly as practicable, at one time and place and in one office."

This is not the case at present. Some of the confusion is doubtless owing to the newness of the Government and will be corrected in the future. But the condition of affairs in the Assessment and Arrears Bureau and in the Tax Receiver's office is somewhat chronic. These shops are in the hands of old officers who are sticking to old and bad methods. There ought to be some way of getting them out of the ruts so that experiences such as those above chronicled may be things of the past.

CHINA AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Readers of Prof. WOOLSEY'S article in yesterday's TIMES about the international aspects of Germany's performance in China must have been impressed by the conviction that professors of international law have their uses. The questions raised by that performance have been discussed fully by the press, and not unintelligently. But from his special point of view, Prof. WOOLSEY succeeded in shedding much light which, to the public, was absolutely new upon those questions. We have ourselves had occasion to point out that Germany dealt with China exactly as she might have dealt with a savage tribe on the east coast of Africa. A nation may be the guardian of its own honor as a man is said to be of his. But when it comes to demanding railway and territorial concessions by way of reparation for the murder of missionaries by a mob, the German Government seems to be stretching that assumption of a nation rather further than it will fairly go. Prof. WOOLSEY shows that the German procedures in effect deny China a place in the family of nations, even though she maintains Ministers at every Court and every Government maintains a Minister at Pekin. As Prof. WOOLSEY intimates, it is the proved helplessness of China, rather than any defect in her international status, upon which Germany relies to bully her with impunity. This suggestion does not put Germany in a favorable light, but, as Prof. WOOLSEY goes on to point out, it does not present us in a light any more favorable, since the anti-Chinese law which we tore up solemn treaties in order to enact would certainly have been resented by any power capable of resenting it. The modern German motto seems to be a reversal of that of ancient Rome, and the policy of the Consecrated Person might be expressed, in an impossibly hobbling hexameter, as

Parcere superbis et debellare subjectos.

Unfortunately for the success of this policy Germany has to deal, however, with other powers that are by no means submissive, and Prof. WOOLSEY raises a very interesting point when he touches upon the possibility that a lease or cession to Germany may affect their treaty rights. We may be sure that this has been the subject of consideration in the European chancelleries. The final clause of the declaration unofficially put forth as that of the British Government seems to contemplate it in stating in the case of actual surrenders of Chinese territory Great Britain will determine for herself the nature and extent of her compensation. Upon the whole it is not likely that she will be left in the lurch. And in the meanwhile our readers ought to be very much obliged to Prof. WOOLSEY for his elucidation of an interesting subject from a special, and, to most of them, a novel point of view.

THE EXPORTS OF NEW YORK.

The Bureau of Statistics has just published its December bulletin of domestic exports, covering about 98 per cent. of the exports of the articles named. It includes breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oils, and provisions. The following table gives the figures for the calendar years 1896 and 1897 for these various classes of exports:

	1896.	1897.
Breadstuffs	$176,278,405	$243,121,108
Cotton	238,378,619	212,524,620
Mineral Oils	62,764,278	59,057,547
Provisions	127,928,472	135,064,328
Cattle and hogs	34,288,603	36,460,438
Total	$634,638,377	$686,228,041

Broadly, here is a total gain over 1896 of $52,000,000, which results from a gain of $67,000,000 in breadstuffs and $10,000,000 in provisions, cattle, and hogs, with a decline of $21,000,000 in cotton and $5,000,000 in mineral oils.

Obviously the most important and interesting exports, from most points of view, and especially from that of New York City, are those of breadstuffs. These were made up of the following articles, for which the figures are given for 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.
Barley	$6,457,073	$6,750,213
Corn	42,880,233	58,690,703
Cornmeal	634,024	1,396,760
Oats	7,746,058	13,861,535
Oatmeal	980,626	1,201,405
Rye	2,266,993	5,096,973
Wheat	58,832,680	98,512,460
Wheat flour	56,480,718	57,611,059
Total	$176,278,405	$243,121,108

When we come to analyze these figures with reference to the share of New York, we may confine ourselves to the exports of wheat. These are substantially the only exports in which the change has been very marked. New York exported more corn in 1897 than in 1896, but her gain was not so large as that of Philadelphia or of Baltimore. We also made a decided gain in the export of oats, but the total is not large. The following table gives the total exports of breadstuffs of all sorts from the various ports of the country:

Total Breadstuffs.	1896.	1897.	P. C. Inc.
Baltimore	$26,787,493	$40,903,107	53
Boston and Charlestown	16,218,510	19,216,562	19
Newport News	9,611,460	14,419,903	50
New York	47,914,255	69,995,486	43
Norfolk and Portsmouth	4,757,511	5,535,146	16
Philadelphia	8,421,809	16,253,312	93
Galveston	4,291,668	8,269,961	..
New Orleans	11,729,752	19,926,855	..
Puget Sound	4,126,064	6,035,708	..
San Francisco	22,114,443	21,051,315	..
Willamette	6,851,861	8,028,419	..
Duluth	2,770,518	2,152,646	..
Superior	3,962,602	2,945,980	..
Other customs districts	6,720,459	8,386,628	..
Total	$176,278,405	$243,121,108	

We have added the percentages of increase for New York and the North Atlantic ports. They show that the relative gain in Baltimore and Newport News decidedly exceeds that in New York, while the relative gain in Philadelphia is more than double that in New York. New York, however, still has a slightly larger share of the total exports than in 1896—29 per cent., as against 27 per cent.

We now add a table giving the exports of wheat alone from the various ports:

Wheat.	1896.	1897.	P. C. Inc.
Baltimore	$4,646,165	$14,439,276	211
Boston and Charlestown	7,224,899	8,457,416	17
Newport News	13,074	1,354,023	..
New York	13,550,463	22,939,918	69
Norfolk and Portsmouth	.....	896,615	..
Philadelphia	3,477,344	4,472,871	28
Galveston	2,070,459	6,753,969	226
New Orleans	2,464,130	9,773,109	298
Puget Sound	2,573,943	4,089,359	..
San Francisco	14,368,498	13,525,390	..
Willamette	5,012,284	6,269,979	..
Duluth	1,488,078	1,107,825	..
Superior	1,111,489	2,078,975	..
Other customs districts	832,386	2,353,765	..
Total	$58,832,680	$98,512,460	..

Here we see how very large is the relative gain of Baltimore compared with that of New York, while that of Philadelphia is much smaller. It is significant also that the gain of Galveston and New Orleans is greater than that of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston combined.

THE VETERANS AND THE PENSION FRAUDS.

THE TIMES has recently published several communications from veterans, some of whom are, and some are not, pensioners, protesting against what they call the "outcry" over the "burden" of the pension payments. These correspondents assert with much warmth and entire justice, that if it had not been for the soldiers of the Union we should have no Government; that those who did not go to the war prospered largely during the war and immediately afterward; that it is now only fair that these should pay the money necessary to relieve the veterans from want.

This is wide of the mark. No one seeks to withdraw pensions from those soldiers who are entitled to them under even the very liberal laws now in force. What is sought is, first, to purge the pension list of fraud; second, to limit payments to soldiers entitled to them and to those dependent upon them when the pension was earned. When a man has secured a pension for wounds he never received, or for disease he never contracted, or for disability that either never existed or has ceased, it ought not to be paid. When a young woman is receiving a pension as the widow of a pensioner whom she married on the verge of the grave in order to get the pension, it ought to be withdrawn.

There are no more sincere and zealous advocates of pension reform than the gallant soldiers who served faithfully from high motives, and none who feel more keenly the disgrace of association with the undeserving on the pension list. We have in mind at this moment a veteran who was four times seriously wounded, who was left for dead on the field in the Wilderness, who was for years totally disabled in consequence of his wounds, and who to-day suffers constantly and acutely. He steadily refuses the pensions to which he is lawfully entitled, because he will not inscribe his name on a list where he knows are so many unworthy.

The purging of the pension roll cannot fairly be opposed in the name of honorable veterans.

ZOLA AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

The trial of ESTERHAZY was undertaken almost avowedly as a means of quieting public opinion. There has for years been an increasing doubt whether the sentence of Capt. DREYFUS was just. His trial proceeded upon an assumption that somebody in the French Army had sold military secrets to a foreign power. So far as the public is concerned, that remains a mere assumption. Making the assumption, if Capt. DREYFUS had not sold secrets somebody else had, and a kind of alternative suspicion settled upon Count ESTERHAZY. But how do we know that any French military secrets have been sold? We know it upon the same authority upon which we know that DREYFUS sold them. We have for it the assurance of a secret French court-martial.

If this assurance was good for the fact of the sale it was equally good for the guilt of DREYFUS. But the French public did not consider it good for the guilt of DREYFUS. The French public had come gravely to doubt whether the assurance of a secret French court-martial was sufficient. The doubt had become so widespread and so openly expressed that it became politically necessary to take some notice of it. The notice that was taken of it was curiously fatuous. It was to call another secret court-martial to try another officer for the offense which one secret court-martial had declared to have been committed and to have been committed by DREYFUS. Whatever the issue of such a proceeding, it could not possibly quiet an excited public opinion. It was French military justice that was really in question, and no operation of French military justice could possibly vindicate itself unless it had been conducted openly and the evidence had been fairly submitted to the public judgment. The conviction of ESTERHAZY by a suspect tribunal could not possibly have been accepted as an acquittal of DREYFUS. As little could the acquittal of ESTERHAZY have any force upon unwilling minds as a justification of the conviction of DREYFUS. It was French military justice that was in question. French military justice could not be vindicated by a new appeal to its own operations. It could be vindicated only by some investigation undertaken outside of itself and by other methods than its own. Such an investigation it has not ventured to challenge. But to such an investigation it has now been challenged. M. ZOLA is the challenger. M. ZOLA is not in the least insensible to the value of "réclame," or advertising. But the worship of "réclame" has its limits for a Frenchman. It is strictly limited by the law of libel. The French law does not take a jocose view of assaults upon character, and any Frenchman who assails the character of another must necessarily have prepared himself to make his assault good. So, when M. ZOLA accuses four French officers of high rank, including the Minister of War, of perjury, and challenges them to sue him, it must be presumed that he knows what he is about. He is, in fact, appealing to the civil against the military jurisprudence of France. The inculpated officers may challenge the novelist to meet them on the field of honor. But he would have a perfect right to decline such a challenge as irrelevant, and to insist that they should meet him in a civil court or own that they dread to meet him there. For a proceeding instituted to vindicate the justice administered by French courts-martial this is as lame and impotent a conclusion as could possibly be devised.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That station agent down in Oklahoma who invented the story about an Indian uprising, and who startled the whole country with his descriptions of wholesale slaughter, may be something more than a gifted descendant of ANANIAS. His yarn wasn't true, but it was perfectly credible, and one can only wonder that the Seminoles did not pursue exactly the course of action which the station agent detailed. They had abundant provocation for it in the atrocious murder by white assassins of two young Indians, who may or may not have deserved death at the hands of the law, but who certainly did not deserve to be burned alive by their "civilized" neighbors. The inventor of the grim romance which occupied so much space in Wednesday's papers probably realized the horror of the crime that had been committed, and determined to fasten upon it the attention of this and other nations. He succeeded, and the consequence may well be the infliction of deserved punishment upon lynchers who otherwise might have escaped justice.

—Indifference to public sentiment has rarely been carried to such an amazing extreme as it evidently is by the owners of Palisade property, who were represented by counsel yesterday before the Riparian Commissioners of New Jersey. Their lawyer, instead of attempting to deny the charges of ruthless vandalism that have been so often made against the stone-crushing fraternity, instead of meeting the formal accusations of violating the terms of their grants, which they have been asked to meet, and instead of promising to cease or even to slacken the work of destruction, boldly asserted that his clients wanted and proposed to get new privileges in order that they might tear at the cliff with greater vigor than ever. There was, indeed, some rather vague talk about confining operations to the talus, or slope of shattered fragments at the foot of the great wall, but that, if we are to believe these desecrators of nature, is just what they have always done, and yet every one who has viewed the scene of their labors knows that great headlands have been leveled and huge pieces of the Palisades themselves blasted away. Moreover, the talus, whose worthlessness is so glibly asserted, forms an essential and not inconsiderable element in the scenic value of the dike. It is hardly to be expected that the complaining owners and lessors of this property can appreciate the reality of value of that sort, but others do, and one can almost hope that it is felt by the Riparian Commissioners. If so, the "rights" now claimed will not be granted.

—Some months ago, as will be remembered, the postal authorities announced that letters would be delivered to passengers on arriving steamers. Trusting to their promise, on Sept. 25 last a resident of this city carefully addressed a letter to a friend on the Aller, which was due here two days later. The Aller came in on the appointed day and almost at the appointed hour, and the friend was on board, but the letter was not delivered. It happened that no particular harm resulted, and the incident had been forgotten when yesterday the missing communication was returned to the writer. Stamped upon it in red letters and with a large purple hand to call attention to them were the words "Rec'd too Late." Now, according to the postmark just above this inscription, the letter reached the New York Post Office at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of the day it was posted; that is, on Sept. 25. The Aller reached Quarantine about 9 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 27. The words "Rec'd too Late" therefore are hard to understand—almost as hard as it is to imagine where the letter had been for the many weeks that separate Sept. 27 and Jan. 13. Is not almost two days' time enough in which to prepare for the delivery of mail matter destined for Quarantine, and does it take almost four months to get an undelivered letter back to its writer? If the arrangement for taking mail to incoming steamers does not generally work better than it did in this particular instance, there would seem to be considerable room for improvement.

—With every week comes confirmation of even the highest hopes that were excited by last Summer's news from Alaska, and it is now certain that the approaching Spring will see a rush to the North beside which those to previously discovered diggings were almost insignificant. Adventurous spirits in all parts of the world are preparing to make the long journey, or have already started on it, and at the most modest computation there will be 25,000 new inhabitants of the Yukon region by next June. Not all of these will bring back a great fortune; but practically every one of them will have spent a little one before he returns, and the aggregate capital which must thus reach that desolate land will be enormous. Few of the would-be miners will start with less than $500. Part of this will go for railroad and steamboat fares to the Pacific Coast, and more will be expended there for supplies and mining implements, but no small portion of the entire sum will reach the Yukon and its tributaries. It is little wonder that others than miners are planning to join in the great exodus. Whatever else may be scarce in Alaska this Summer, money will be plenty, and shrewd folks will find no difficulty in getting some of it without touching a pick or a pan.

PERSONAL.

—"Christian Science" seems to have in Peoria, Ill., consequences even more grave than those which it produces in Camden, N. J. The "scientists" of the latter city watch the death of their children with calmness, and see in the fatal termination of a neglected malady no argument for a revision of their beliefs. That, at least, was the case with the man KIRBY, whose little daughter recently fell a victim of diphtheria after the usual mummery of the sect had been performed, but he still asserts the right to dispense with the aid of physicians and expresses no sorrow for the but slightly mitigated murder of which he was guilty. A similar death in the Western city did create some impression. Mrs. MAY C. CAMPBELL tried the wretched "science" when her child was taken ill, but summoned a doctor when the failure of superstition was manifest. It was then too late, and the child died. Now both Mrs. CAMPBELL and her mother have committed suicide, having been unable, apparently, to endure the remorse which they felt for the tragical results of a mad infatuation.

—Some surprise is justified by the fact that Brooklyn, which is well supplied with clergymen of its own, should not have awakened to the moral enormity of progressive euchre until the Rev. Dr. W. H. CLAGGETT came all the way from Texas to stir the consciences of our new fellow-townsmen to activity. We are far from desiring, or even daring, to intimate that Texas is less likely than some other States to have ethical or religious instruction in excess of its own needs. The only basis for astonishment is the now proved need of Brooklyn for missionaries from anywhere at all. That progressive euchre is sinful may not have been realized by the average resident of towns that do not talk as much about their churches as Brooklyn does, but the impression that it is a very stupid game, fit only for those as destitute of mental resources as of sporting proclivities, has been a general one. It is doubly shocking, therefore, to learn that our neighbors have waited until this late day to abandon so wretched an amusement. Whether "musicales" as a substitute will turn out to be an improvement remains to be seen. We confess to grave doubts on that point, and would warn Dr. CLAGGETT to watch the course of events with care. Emotions distinctly evil are too often aroused in the breasts of listeners to "musicales" for them to be regarded as a sure antidote for progressive euchre.

—Lobbying of a new kind, or at least for an unprecedented purpose, is said to be going on at Annapolis. In Baltimore County there is a charitable institution, called the Sheppard Asylum, designed to care for the indigent insane. The late ENOCH PRATT bequeathed to this institution the sum of $2,000,000, on condition that its name should be changed at the first session of the Maryland Legislature held after his death from Sheppard Asylum to Sheppard-Pratt Asylum. The Trustees, naturally enough, gave their consent, and a bill making the change has been introduced, but a curiously vigorous opposition to its passage has developed. It seems that there are some collateral heirs up in Massachusetts who will receive the $2,000,000 if the Legislature fails to act, and there are reports, not entirely in whispers, that these heirs are not blind to their own interests. According to current rumor a fourth of the legacy, or $500,000, will be the reward divided among the lobbyists—and others—if the bill changing the asylum's name is killed or is allowed to die. At any rate, this apparently uninteresting measure has become an object of eager attention, and cynical observers prophesy that it will be the victim either of violence or of neglect.

PROHIBITION DOES NOT PROHIBIT

By Noah Brooks.

Before I took up my regular Summer residence in my native State of Maine I used to think that the annual talk of repealing the so-called Maine law would never result in anything. More recently I have come to the conclusion that public opinion will ultimately compel the repeal of the law. In many parts of the State that statute is to all intents and purposes a dead letter, at least, it is so far inoperative that the utter inefficiency tends to bring all law into contempt. As the prohibitory liquor law is still in force in several States of the Union it is worth while to consider the arguments that are advanced in favor of its retention on the statute books as well as those which are propounded by men who favor immediate repeal. It is not worth while, however, to make any argument or adduce any evidence to prove that the Maine law is not enforced in Maine. At least in that State prohibition does not prohibit. It is urged, however, that drunkenness is greatly diminished by the present condition of the law, even although it is admitted that prohibition does not entirely stop the sale of liquors. The time-honored argument of the Prohibitionist is that laws against theft and robbery do not put a stop to those crimes, and because this is true it would be absurd to insist that such laws should be repealed. But we take it that the prohibition law is enacted in the general interest of human society, and if it can be shown that a prohibitory law which is not enforced is demoralizing and vicious, detrimental to the best interests of the community, the just conclusion would be that such a state of things should be remedied forthwith. There is, of course, no question whatever as to the wastefulness of drunkenness, none as to the close connection between crime and drunkenness, although this latter evil is largely one for which estimates, not statistics, can be given. It would be interesting to compare statistics, if they were available, relating to crime and drunkenness in States that have experimented with the Maine law. Rhode Island, for example, has had a varied experience with this sort of legislation. It passed the Maine law in 1852, displaced it for high license and local option in 1863, re-enacted the Maine law in 1874, and, after one year's trial, returned to the license system, which is still in vogue in that State.

In the absence of statistics bearing upon the subject, I think it may be safely said that there is as much drunkenness in Maine, proportionately to its population, as in any of the neighboring States in which the license system is maintained. So far as my observation goes, there is more drunkenness among young men and boys in the towns and villages of Maine than in any other State of which I have any knowledge, and I have a tolerably extensive acquaintance with many parts of the United States. It is this feature of society, demoralized by the Maine law that has excited my grief and indignation more than any other. "Stolen waters are sweet," and the aspect of mystery and secrecy thrown over the surreptitious sale of liquor in the smaller towns of any prohibition State inevitably allures young and thoughtless lads to experiments to "beat the law." Of course, in a community where a license system is in vogue, the young have temptation openly spread before them. But my knowledge of the adventurousness, curiosity, and mischievous spirit of the American village boy convinces me that in every one of the many lamentable cases of youthful drunkenness the temptation has come in the guise of an irresistible desire to get the thing that is forbidden. I have seen a party of half-grown boys go off on a short steamboat excursion with a bottle of liquor procured somewhere "on the sly," and drunk from before the boat left the wharf. It was because the sale was secret and illegal that these lads would have it.

It is impossible to estimate the demoralizing effect upon a community of the notorious non-enforcement of a law. In Bangor, Me., for example, the public sentiment is so decidedly hostile to the Maine law that any attempt to enforce it would be certainly impotent. The open bars of that city are kept open by public opinion; no jury would convict the barkeepers, and no evidence, however conclusive, would convince any court in that city. This state of things is corrupting, vicious. In lieu of a license fee, the liquor sellers are annually mulcted in a fine for selling liquor illegally. The courts issue mandates at the instance of Grand Juries. The liquor sellers make no defense whatever; they need not even present themselves to answer in person to the mandate of the Court, but, represented by counsel, they enter a plea of "guilty," and a fine of $100 is imposed and paid without dissent. The liquor seller does not put himself to the trouble of a journey to the country town. This happens once a year; he is prepared for it, and, having paid his fine, his business goes merrily on for another year, undisturbed. It is worthy of mention that the short way to discover the whereabouts of the village liquor seller is through the books of the United States Internal Revenue Office. The terrors of the law of the Republic compel the liquor seller to take out a United States license. This discloses his trail to the local officials who think it high time that the dram seller paid something into the County Treasury.

It is universally complained in all prohibition States in which I have any acquaintance that the quality of the liquors sold is something peculiarly atrocious. There was a kind of liquor sold in California, in early times, that was notably bad. In Colusa County, where sheepraising was a common industry, this was known as "Shepherds' Delight," and a herder, intoxicated with the decoction, was said to have stolen his own sheep and kept them hidden in the woods until he recovered his own senses. The fluids sold as ardent spirits in Maine are often brewed on the premises of the seller. They might all be classed in the same category with that which steals away the brains of the California shepherd. The cheapness (to the seller) of this variety of liquor makes the business immensely profitable. As he pays no license to the State, the license system being "immoral," he can well afford to pay an annual fine of $100. The effects of these liquors are deadly; and yet their sale is winked at by the county authorities, who know themselves to be upheld by the public opinion which makes and unmakes officials.

It does not appear possible that a system like this, which puts honest competition and reputable sales entirely out of the question, which corrupts society and poisons mind and body alike, can much longer endure.

OUTDOOR GYMNASIUMS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the papers that a bill is to be drafted and presented to the Legislature empowering the establishment of outdoor gymnasiums for Greater New York. This is as it should be. Nothing could be more salutary in any community. But it is also proposed to establish these gymnasiums and playgrounds "in all the parks and employ competent public instructors."

The park provision would better be left out of the bill. It would be better to say in "all of the public school grounds." The conception of the parks, especially such gardenesque parks as are common in our cities, is entirely different to the conception of playgrounds, for it must be obvious to any one that playgrounds would destroy the character of the parks. They should be separate and distinct, and if school grounds cannot be had of sufficient size for gymnasiums, then at least no park or garden effects should be attempted where they are introduced, for the very paraphernalia of playgrounds would destroy their beauty. I feel confident that the Mayor of New York will at once see this, and that it is the view of President Clausen and the Park Commissioners goes without saying.

There is such a constant disposition on the part of certain well-meaning but inconsiderate bodies to confuse the meaning of a park and a playground; however, it may not be amiss to quote at least the spirit of the classics pertaining to gardens and parks for their benefit, and ask them how they think the tramping of a thousand feet would agree with it:

"'Gardening in the perfection to which it has been brought, is entitled to considerable rank among the liberal arts, for it aims to create upon the ground a scene that a landsoape painter would copy.

"But it is as superior to landscape painting as a reality to a representation; it is an exertion of fancy, a subject for taste, and being released now from the restraints of regularity and enlarged beyond the purposes of playgrounds and domestic conveniences, the most beautiful, the most noble scenes of nature are all within its province. It regulates the disposition and embellishments of a garden, a park, or a roadway, and the business of a gardener is to competently select whatever is great, elegant, or characteristic in any of them; to discover and to show all the disadvantages of proposed features, to correct their faults, to point out their defects, and fearlessly expose them. His aim must always be to improve the beauties of nature, which are still his only legitimate materials."

Every beauty of a landscape depends upon the choice, the arrangement, and the application of the natural objects within it, and it will surely be obvious to our legislators that a playground is more at home on a common, a village green, or a school ground.

JAMES MACPHERSON.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 12, 1898.

*This has been the English conception for the last 150 years. See "Whateley's Observations," &c.

DR. NEWTON CRITICISED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am no controversialist, but last Sunday's sermon by the Rev. Heber Newton awakes in me the spirit of protest. He talked, if reported correctly, of an "impossible Bible," and said, in effect, that the world demands a new religion. No, my dear Sir, it is not a new religion that we require, but to live up to the old. Religion is a ship that needs to be docked and freed from the barnacles that impede her course—the barnacles of nonessential creeds and labored theories. As for the Bible, let me say a few words in rhyme—crude and rugged, for I have not time to polish it, but perhaps containing a helpful thought, and, perchance, as good a guess at the Book's real value and purpose as that of the learned Dr. Newton:

Happier our fathers were than we,
A smoother road they trod,
Who held this blessed Book to be
The very Word of God.

They rested on the promises
So liberally given,
And living sweet and simple lives,
Made themselves meet for heaven.

Enough for them the Word's advice
Their inmost souls approved;
Over the phrase they wrangled not,
But labored, hoped, and loved.

They deemed that Faith should grip the Scheme
Beyond the bounds of sight;
Knowing 'twas not in finite minds
To grasp the Infinite.

We the unresting brood of Time,
In Knowledge overgrown,
Have left small space within our hearts
Wisdom can call her own.

And what is Knowledge?—just to weigh,
To measure and compare,
Within the compass of our day,
The things about us here.

'Tis Knowledge delves from out the mine
Of Life the rugged ore;
But Wisdom with her crucible
Melts down the gathered store.

And so their minds, by Wisdom led,
Drew from this Book the best
To guide them through the ways of Life,
Nor worried o'er the rest.

Come, brothers, we'll retrace our steps
To their more peaceful ground—
Nor tear the Book apart to find
What is already found.

We yet can trust that God is God,
But if the thought be vain,
Still, Man is Man, and here we find
Our duty written plain.

G. HEMBERT WESTLEY.

602 Tremont Street, Boston, Jan. 12, 1898.

"Went Gunning for a Church."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not a sad interpretation of the teachings of the Prophet of Nazareth that can justify a body of Methodists at "Jericho" Corners in enriching their treasury through the medium of an oyster supper purchased with the innocent lives of 3,000 little members of God's choir, when the Master whom they pretend to serve clearly stated that "not a sparrow falleth to the ground without your Father"?

Would it not be well for a missionary from the Orient to visit this people and teach them humanity and humility?

VEDANTA.

New York, Jan. 9, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Bad Case.

"What are you treating me for, doctor?"

"Loss of memory. You have owed me a bill of $80 for two years."—Detroit Free Press.

Good Speed.

We can spare Senator Tillman's voice, give it a long vacation, and the owner of the voice might go away with it, and the country wouldn't go into mourning.—Chattanooga Times.

Much to be Desired.

"I notice," remarked Mrs. Snaggs to her husband, "that horticulturists are making some stir over the announcement that peaches can be raised without fuzz."

"But can they be raised without being destroyed by frost six or seven times each season?" asked Mr. Snaggs.—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Slight Error.

"I'm very sorry, Mr. Peck," said the editor, "that in giving our account of your silver wedding we should have said you had been 'harried' twenty-five years. Of course, we meant to say 'married.'"

"Oh," answered Mr. N. Peck, "I guess you didn't miss it to amount to anything."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE INKPOT WARRIOR.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

Whoop! Hurrah for blood and thunder!
Warriors, put your armor on!
Let the coward stand from under!
Death unto the saucy Don!
Go, spread terror and confusion
Through the hated Spanish ranks—
Let the haughty Andalusian
Die on Guadalquiver's banks!

Burnish up your trusty rifles,
Swing the cannon into line;
'Tis no time to think of trifles,
Or distinctions that are fine!
They are turning up their noses
At our Government again—
Jumping Jinks and Holy Moses,
Have we still got fighting men?

Death unto the proud Castilian!
Hear ye not the clarion call?
Soldier, sailor, and civilian,
Duty points the way for all!
There are wrongs in need of righting,
Do not hesitate or doubt it—
You rush forth to do the fighting—
I'll stay here and write about it!

DREYFUS CASE AND M. ZOLA

Count de Mun Wants to Question the French Ministry in Regard to the Letter to M. Faure.

NOVELIST TO BE PROSECUTED

Premier Meline Says Zola Will Be Proceeded Against, Although It Will Prolong the Agitation—Ministry Sustained by a Vote.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Count de Mun, the Clerical leader, caused excitement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day when he asked to be allowed to question the Government on the subject of Emile Zola's open letter to President Faure, published by the Aurore to-day and pointing out the alleged irregularities and illegalities in the Esterhazy courtmartial, formally accusing the Minister of War, Gen. Billot; Gen. Mercier, Major Ravary, and Major Paty de Clan of perjury, and challenging the Government to prosecute them. The Minister of Finance, M. Cochery, replied that the absence of Gen. Billot compelled him to postpone discussion of the matter. This caused an uproar, and Count de Mun declared that he had advised Gen. Billot and the Premier, M. Meline, of his intention to raise the debate, adding, "for the matter is not one which can be put off." This remark was greeted with applause.

M. Cochery then said the Government proposed to fix a day for the debate at the conclusion of to-day's session of the House. This aroused prolonged protests, and the Minister finally agreed to suspend the session until Gen. Billot could be in attendance.

When the session was resumed, the Premier, M. Meline, made a statement, saying, in substance:

"We understand the excitement in the Chamber, in the presence of the attack on the chiefs of the army. The Government, recognizing its duty, has decided to prosecute M. Zola, although it is not blind to the fact that the prosecution is desired in order to prolong the agitation. It is to be hoped that the Chamber will have confidence in the energy and wisdom of the Government."

Count de Mun said the Government owed to the army that the latter be taken into its confidence, as it was impossible to allow the accumulation of insults and attacks.

Gen. Billot said this was the fourth time he had been called upon to defend a matter which had already had judgment passed upon it. The army, he added, treated the attacks with contempt; but it was painful to see it attacked from abroad.

Continuing, the Minister of War said the army was composedly pursuing its mission, and in the day of need would know how to do its duty. (Applause.)

M. Jauros, the Socialist leader, condemned the court-martial proceedings behind closed doors, which, he asserted, "left the mind of the Nation groping in obscurity."

The Socialist Deputy also asked the House not to repudiate the subordination of military power to civil power.

To this Gen. Billot replied:

"The army obeys its chief, and, as the faithful guardian of republican institutions, pursues its sacred mission."

M. Cavaignac, Republican, asked the Government to communicate to the House the secret document which had determined the condemnation of Dreyfus, which caused murmuring.

M. Meline said it was impossible to reopen before the Chamber a case already judged by a court-martial.

The House then rejected a motion of M. Cavaignac, (Rep.,) regretting the "Government's vacillating policy," and adopted, by a vote of 312 to 122, the combined motion of M. Marty, (Rep.,) and Count de Mun, expressing confidence in the Government and relying on the Government to "take the necessary steps to stop the campaign against the army."

ZOLA MAY GO TO PRISON.

A Prediction in Paris That He Will Be Sentenced for a Year.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—It has been an eventful day. The excitement began with the earliest morning newspaper containing M. Zola's letter. This sold like wildfire. There was a similar rush for the announcement of the arrest of Col. Picquart.

Effigies of M. Mathieu Dreyfus were burned in many quarters of the town by the students. It is not yet known exactly on what grounds Col. Picquart was arrested. Count de Mun's interpellation fell suddenly upon the Government. M. Zola was in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies while his letter was being debated. He was coldshouldered and snubbed in almost every direction; the general feeling being that the scandal ought to be allowed to die. It is predicted that M. Zola will get a year's imprisonment, and it is declared that if he were not a Frenchman, he would be expelled from the country.

At the same time his courage is acknowledged. He is working hard to utilize the five days left him to prepare a case and call witnesses. There is no doubt that he has not revealed all he knows. The chief line of his defense will be to show that Alfred Dreyfus did not write the bordereau. This purpose meeting the opinion of foreign experts, he has asked the names of all handwriting experts known to the British law courts.

The Temps will say to-morrow that Count Esterhazy will be placed on the retired list. Other papers will say that he has asked to be retired in order to be free to prosecute his calumniators.

MM. Mathew and Leon Dreyfus are to be prosecuted for an attempt to bribe Col. Sandherr, Chief of the Intelligence Department of the War Department in 1894.

COL. PICQUART ARRESTED.

Accuser of Count Esterhazy Thrown Into a French Fortress.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Col. Picquart, who is understood to be the officer who brought the charges against Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy, recently acquitted of treason by a court-martial, was arrested this morning and incarcerated in the Fortress of Mont Valerien.

M. Scheurer-Kestner Defeated.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—M. Loubet was re-elected President of the Senate to-day. M. Scheurer-Kestner, who has taken a prominent part in calling attention to the alleged injustice done to Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, was defeated for re-election to the Vice Presidency. He only obtained 80 out of 239 votes.

BUSH FIRES IN VICTORIA.

Two Townships Obliterated and Settlers Rendered Homeless.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 13.—There have been destructive bush fires throughout the Colony of Victoria, and enormous damage has been done, especially in the Gippsland district, in the southeastern part.

Two townships have been obliterated and hundreds of settlers rendered homeless. There has been a great loss of live stock.

INDIAN CURRENCY SCHEME.

Gold Will Be Received in London at 16 1-8, Says The Times.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The Times, in its financial article this morning, says it understands that gold will be received in London in connection with the new Indian currency scheme at 16⅛.

It says: "At present there is little likelihood of gold being deposited, as the Indian Government, not having adopted the gold standard, would not be compelled to redeem the new notes in gold. It is therefore advisable that the gold standard should be adopted."

New Consul General at Tangier.

TANGIER, Jan. 13.—Frank C. Partridge, the new United States Consul General, has arrived here.

ASSASSIN PRINCE A LUNATIC.

Slayer of William Terriss, the Actor, Found Guilty, but Not Responsible for His Crime.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The trial of Richard Arthur Prince, the super who stabbed and killed William Terriss, the well-known actor, at the stage entrance of the Adelphi Theatre on Dec. 16 last, was held to-day at the Old Bailey, (Central Criminal Court.) Justice Channell presided in his scarlet robes of office. Prince, boldly standing high up in the dock, sweeping everything with a calm gaze, was apparently undisturbed. He wore the Inverness cape which he had on upon previous occasions. As the jury was sworn, the prisoner gazed at each man and then, refusing a seat, he continued standing, apparently the least concerned person in court. Answering the usual question of the clerk, Prince declared he was

"Guilty, with great provocation."

Then the prisoner demanded the assistance of Queen's counsel; but the Judge explained that this was impossible without special license, but the Judge added that he was entitled to counsel, and advised the prisoner to take the advice of a lawyer who appeared for him at the instance of his friends. Justice Channell also told the prisoner that the law did not recognize any such plea as the one he had made, unless he would plead for mercy upon it. Prince finally consented to have counsel, and, after consultation with the latter, he said that, being advised to do so, he would plead "not guilty."

"Tom" Terriss was the first witness. The defense alleged that Prince had suffered in his youth from a sunstroke and that he recently had delusions. The mother and brother of the prisoner testified regarding the sunstroke, and it developed that Prince claimed he was Christ and that his mother was the Virgin Mary. It was also asserted in court that Prince had attacked one of his brothers with a knife.

The Judge summed up, favoring Prince's insanity, and the jury was out half an hour. The jury returned a verdict that Prince was "guilty, that he was aware of what he did, but, the jury, accepting the medical testimony, declare him to be irresponsible."

After hearing the verdict, Prince attempted to make a speech, but was checked by the Judge. The prisoner then thanked all concerned, at which some applause was started, which was immediately suppressed by the Judge. The judgment of the Court was that Prince be detained as a criminal lunatic during her Majesty's pleasure.

SEPOYS KILLED IN A RIOT.

Troops Sent to Quell a Tax Disturbance in India.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.—There has been a tax riot at Boriavi, near Narlad, in the Gujarat District. A collector has been seriously injured and five Sepoys have been killed.

Three hundred Sepoy troops have been sent to the scene of the disturbance from Ahmedabad.

BELGIAN DEFEAT IN AFRICA.

Insurgents Overcome Congo State Troops, Killing Their Commander.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13.—A letter has been received here from Uvira, on Lake Tanganyika, dated Nov. 18 last, which reports that the insurgents have attacked and defeated a detachment of the Congo State troops, killing their commander, north of the lake. Baron Dhanis, when the letter was forwarded, was personally undertaking the offensive operations from Lakandu, in the Manyema district.

THE BALUCHISTAN OUTBREAK.

Troops Ordered to Concentrate at Sinde to Suppress It.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A dispatch from Calcutta says that twelve stragglers from the camp of Capt. Burn of the British survey party recently attacked by the tribesmen in the Province of Mekran, Baluchistan, have reached Ormara, on the Arabian Sea.

Lieut. Turner of the party, is following with Chulam, the Jam of Balor. A number of troops have been ordered to concentrate at Karachi, in Sinde, British India, with a view of suppressing the outbreak.

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGE SHOWN.

Secretary White's Son and Mr. Eddy Not to be Prosecuted in London.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The authorities have decided to recognize the question of "diplomatic privilege" brought forward by Mr. Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, in the case of Mr. Spencer Eddy, Secretary of the United States Ambassador, Col. John Hay, and Mr. J. E. White, the son of Mr. Henry White, who were recently charged at the Maidenhead County Court, on summonses, with riding bicycles on sidewalks, and their prosecution will be dropped.

ADMIRAL BERESFORD SEATED.

Lord Charles Elected to Parliament on the Unionist Ticket in York.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A Parliamentary bye-election was held in York City to-day to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Liberal member, Sir Frank Lockwood, who had represented the constituency since 1885. It resulted in the election of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, the Conservative and Liberal Unionist candidate, by a majority of eleven votes over his Liberal and Radical opponent, Sir Christopher Furness. The voting was as follows:

Lord Charles Beresford, Unionist	5,659
Sir Christopher Furness, Liberal and Radical	5,648
Unionist majority	11

IVOR C. GUEST NOT ELECTED.

S. F. Mendle, the Liberal Candidate, Defeated Him at Plymouth.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—In the Parliamentary election held at Plymouth yesterday, to fill the vacancy caused by the death on Dec. 24 of Charles Harrison, the Liberal member, S. F. Mendle, Liberal, polled 5,966 votes to 5,802 votes polled by the Hon. Ivor Churchill Guest, Unionist, a Liberal majority of 164 votes. Mr. Guest is a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough.

ANDREE'S BALLOON IN CANADA.

Prof. Nordenskjold Calls for Further Investigation of the Report.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13.—Prof. Nordenskjold, the arctic explorer, has informed the Swedish Academy of Science that the Foreign Office has received intelligence that several persons worthy of credence saw Prof. Andree's balloon early in August in British Columbia, seven miles north of Quesnelle Lake, in the District of Cariboo. The professor regards the news as being of sufficient importance to call for closer investigation.

Andrée left Amsterdam Island of the Spitzbergen group July 11, 1897, with the wind a little east of south. The location of the island is 79 degrees north and 11 degrees east. Quesnelle Lake in British Columbia is 52½ degrees north and about 121 degrees west. The distance from Amsterdam Island to Quesnelle Lake is 3,050 miles, the line passing through the fiftieth meridian west at a distance of a little less than 345 miles from the pole. A line from Amsterdam Island to the pole, thence to Quesnelle Lake, covers about 3,347 miles. In order to reach Quesnelle by the shorter route on Aug. 10 last, the balloon would have been obliged to travel at the rate of about 101.4 miles a day, by the longer route at a little over 111 miles a day.

The nearest habitation to Quesnelle Lake is the mining camp of Harvey's Creek, about thirty miles north of the lake, at the junction of Cariboo Lake and Swamp River; ten miles further north is Barkerville, said to have a population of 500. Along the head waters of the Fraser River are several mining camps and small towns. To the south extend many hundred miles of impenetrable forests. Quesnelle Lake, on the south, west, and east, is flanked by mountains.

Plague Ravages in Bombay.

BOMBAY, Jan. 13.—The deaths from the plague during the past week numbered 450. There were 1,307 deaths during the same period from all causes.

LADY SYKES AND MR. MILLS

She Tells of a Transaction with Him in San Francisco and Claims Relationship.

HE SAYS THEY HAVE ONLY MET

Sir Tatton's Insanity Suggested by a Witness in the Suit of Daniel Jay to Recover a $79,350 Loan in London.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The hearing of the suit of Mr. Daniel Jay, a money lender, to recover from Lady Sykes, wife of Sir Tatton Sykes, the Yorkshire Baronet, the sum of £15,870 ($79,350) on the security of notes purporting to be signed by her husband was continued to-day before the Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. The defendant repudiated the suggestion of counsel that she had in 1890 obtained from the Union Bank the sum of £10,000 ($50,000) on a forged guarantee which her husband afterward recovered and burned in order to avoid a scandal.

Asked if she knew Mr. D. O. Mills, she said:

"Oh, yes. He is the father of Mr. Ogden Mills, the man who married my sister-in-law's twin sister."

Continuing, the witness said that at Sir Tatton's request while in San Francisco she asked Mr. Mills to allot him shares in an Alaska gold mine, and paid for them. She did not receive her husband's check for £10,600 ($53,000) to pay for them.

In October, 1895, Sir Tatton, she added, gave her two checks for £5,000 ($25,000) each for the purpose of buying from Mr. Ogden Mills some more Alaska securities, but the shares were not obtainable, and she applied the money to paying debts.

Later on Lady Sykes told of a loan of £16,000 ($80,000) on her life policy. A certain naval Captain, J. H. Allan, it appears, also wanted money, so they joined forces, Sir Tatton Sykes and Capt. Allan going security for Lady Sykes, the Captain receiving £2,000 ($10,000.) At this juncture, replying to a remark of the Judge, counsel stated that it was proposed to show that between 1880 and 1886 Sir Tatton Sykes gave his wife £126,000 ($630,000.) The witness remarked that this represented the accumulations and renewals of twenty years.

Lady Sykes caused peals of laughter by her bland comment upon her husband's vagaries. She said:

"We were speaking most friendly only yesterday. I hoped he would be better advised, and wore his greatcoat in court because of the draughts."

Replying to the Judge, Lady Sykes said she had always been and still was on the best of terms with her husband, and had never had a cross word with him in her life.

R. P. Beresford, the tutor of the Sykes' son, testified that the signatures were undoubtedly genuine, and created a sensation by suggesting that Sir Tatton Sykes was insane. Mr. Beresford added that he had known Sir Tatton to wear seven or eight coats simultaneously.

Other witnesses testified to the genuineness of the signatures, and a Monte Carlo banker testified to seeing Sir Tatton Sykes sign checks which he afterward repudiated.

After two experts had testified to the genuineness of Sir Tatton Sykes's signature the case was then adjourned.

D. O. Mills, when seen last night at his residence, 634 Fifth Avenue, said that he recalled the Alaskan gold mining stock, representing $50,000, sold by him to Lady Jessica Sykes, in San Francisco, about three years ago. Mr. Mills said that at that time the stock was worth very little, but that the recent Klondike discoveries had increased the value to a point that must make them extremely profitable now. In regard to the relationship by marriage which Lady Sykes claimed, Mr. Mills said: "While I know Sir Tatton Sykes and Lady Sykes, they are in no way related to me. I have met them several times casually, once in San Francisco, but I do not even know them well. Their relationship story is absurd. Further than the stock transaction in question, I have never had any dealings with them."

WELCOMED BY LI HUNG CHANG.

Viceroy to Greet Prince Henry on His Arrival—Anglo-German Loan Favored in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The North German Gazette will prominently reprint this important article from The East Asiatic Correspondence to-morrow:

It is said that the Emperor of China has ordered Li Hung Chang, with a large suite, to go to Tien-Tsin to welcome Prince Henry of Prussia (now en route) and to escort him to Pekin. In official circles it is believed that the Government will not adopt protective measures at Kiao-Chau against foreign trade.

At a meeting of a thousand representatives of shipping and commercial firms at the Kaiserhof to-day, when were present also Directors of the leading banks, Herr Bleichroder, Baron Hansemann, Privy Councilors Schwabach, Frentzel, Mendelssohn of Berlin, and Baron Oppenheim of Cologne, a resolution in favor of the Naval bill of the Government was adopted unanimously.

The press is greatly excited in the discussion of the Chinese loan over the idea of a joint Anglo-German loan. The suggestion is eagerly welcomed, and since it was mooted a distinctly friendlier tone toward England has been adopted, approaching open flattery.

While there is no more probability than hitherto that the Government will be willing to guarantee a loan, the papers certainly encourage German houses to negotiate with English firms for a joint issue loan.

The East Asiatic Correspondence, a journal credited with intimate relations to the Chinese Embassy, announces that after the failure of Li Hung Chang, China placed the loan negotiations in the hands of Sir Robert Hart, Director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, whose efforts to place the loan in London secured by the salt monopoly offer every promise of being successful.

The paper adds that fresh taxation is being planned in China, where the taxation rate is now only 2 shillings per head, as against 3 shillings per head in India, plenty of revenue thus being available. With respect to the Anglo-Russian agreement as to Korea, The East Asiatic Correspondence says: "An agreement is probable on the basis of Russia controlling the customs and P. McLeavy Brown, for some time Superintendent of Customs at Seoul, succeeding Sir Robert Hart."

British Warships in the East.

HONGKONG, Jan. 13.—The British torpedo boat destroyers Hart and Handy, conveyed by the dispatch vessel Alacrity, have been ordered northward. The homeward orders of the British first-class cruiser Edgar have been countermanded.

A. BARCLAY WALKER'S CRUELTY.

Ailsa's Owner Charged with Threatening to Kill His Wife.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Edith Walker brought suit to-day against her husband, Mr. A. Barclay Walker, owner of the racing cutter Ailsa, asking for a judicial separation, on the ground of cruelty. The defendant denied having been cruel to his wife.

Counsel for the petitioner said Mr. Walker's income was £20,000 ($100,000) yearly, adding that he was addicted to drink and that frequently, when suffering from delirium tremens, he threatened to kill his wife. Mrs. Walker corroborated the statements made in her behalf. The case was adjourned.

The Carter Court-Martial.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 13.—Those who expected sensational developments to-day at the court-martial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter of the Corps of Engineers were disappointed. The entire morning was taken up in interrogation of C. M. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, in reference to certain checks cashed in New York. These checks were given to the Atlantic Contracting Company by Capt. Carter from 1892 to 1897. Most of them are for large amounts.

The identification was simply a matter of form, and the entire proceedings from 11 to 1 o'clock were listless and tiresome.

The interest in the trial is unabated. The court room is filled with spectators, many ladies being among those present.

A MISTRIAL ORDERED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 13.—As an outcome of the scene in court yesterday, when Lawyer C. T. Ladson of Atlanta was confronted with his letter written to P. H. Reville, a witness in the Whitton case, a mistrial was ordered this morning.

When court convened Ladson made a motion to declare a mistrial, claiming that Major Cummings's attack was irrelevant and improper and was directed at him personally. Major Cummings objected to a mistrial being ordered. He repeated the statements of yesterday concerning Ladson's conduct. The Judge directed a mistrial, giving Ladson the benefit of the doubt.

CAUCA COMPANY'S LITIGATION.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—Judge Goff of the United States District Court to-day heard preliminary arguments in the case of the Republic of Colombia against the Cauca Company, composed of New York capitalists and incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. According to statements made, the Cauca Company secured a railway franchise from the republic and the road was built from Buena Ventura to Cali and projected to Manizales, in Colombia. About a year ago the republic's officials declared the company's franchise forfeited. The company protested and was upheld by the United States Government, and a board of arbitrators was appointed to settle the differences. Lewis M. Haupt of New York was made President of the board by Secretary Sherman. The board had thirty-six hearings in New York during the past Summer and awarded the Cauca Company $452,000 in addition to $200,000 which had already been paid by the republic. Then the Republic of Colombia brought suit to have the award set aside.

To-day Judge Goff signed an injunction to prevent the Cauca Company from asserting the award until the main controversy is settled, at the same time giving the other side right to ask for a dissolution of this injunction. Calderon Carlisle and W. G. Johnson of Washington represented the Republic of Colombia, and Marcus Steiner and S. H. Guggenheimer of New York the Cauca Company.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wilkens—Schmidt.

Miss Lillian E. Schmidt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schmidt of Brooklyn, and Rudolph C. Wilkens of Hoboken were united in marriage on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's brother, 14 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn. The Rev. R. S. Dawson, performed the ceremony. Miss Emily J. Spitzer was the bridesmaid. The reception which followed was attended only by the relatives and most intimate friends.

Van Wart—Sarre.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—At the Cathedral at Exeter yesterday Irving Rudolph Van Wart, son of the late Irving Van Wart of New York, was married to Miss Margherita, daughter of Leonard Sarre of Brighton, England.

SOCIETY NOTES.

J. Frank Leve gave a musicale in the ballroom on the first floor of the Hotel Majestic at 8 o'clock last night.

The engagement of Miss Sara Frances Hall, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwards Hall, of 17 East Sixty-sixth Street, to Dr. A. Eugene Austin is announced.

The Student Dramatic Club held its third dance of the season at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, on Wednesday night. The club will have two more dances this Winter.

Mrs. Stewart Brown of 129 East Seventeenth Street, who received on Thursday, Jan. 6, was at home to her friends yesterday afternoon also. Her sister-in-law, Miss Harman Brown, assisted her in receiving.

Mrs. John J. McCook held the second of her four Thursday afternoon receptions in January at her home, 10 West Fifty-fourth Street, at 3 P. M. yesterday. Mrs. H. M. Alexander and Miss McCook assisted her to receive.

Miss Cameron, the eldest daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron of 185 Madison Avenue, was at home to friends yesterday afternoon. She was assisted in receiving by her sisters, Miss Catherine and Miss Isabelle Cameron.

The third meeting of the Bachelors' and Spinsters' Class took place at the old Mendelssohn rooms, 108 West Fifty-fifth Street last night. Supper was served at 11:30 P. M., and was followed by the cotillion, which Frederick I. Greene led.

Mrs. James L. Breese held the second of four Thursday afternoon receptions in January at her home, 127 East Thirtieth Street. Miss Anne Urquhart Potter, familiarly known as "Fifi" Potter, one of the season's débutantes, assisted her in receiving.

Mrs. John Dynely Prince held the second of two January afternoon receptions between 4 and 7 P. M. yesterday at her home, 31 West Thirty-eighth Street. Mrs. Prince is a niece by marriage of Mrs. James Speyer, formerly Mrs. Ellen L. Prince Lowery.

The Alumnae Association of Rutgers Institute and College will hold its annual reunion, with luncheon, at the Astoria to-morrow at 1 P. M. There will be addresses by distinguished guests. Dr. Charles E. West, the first Principal, in 1839, will be present. All former pupils are invited. Tickets, $3 each, may be obtained from Mrs. John Stanton, 419 West Twenty-third Street.

The first of the dinner dances of the Prospect Heights Assembly, Brooklyn, was held at the Farmhouse, in Prospect Park, last evening. After dinner the floor was cleared for dancing. The patronesses were Mrs. James E. Hayes, Mrs. Thomas E. Pearsall, Mrs. Frederick W. Wurster, Mrs. Jacob G. Dettmer, Mrs. Chester I. Richards, Mrs. Edward L. Rossiter, and Mrs. William C. Wallace.

A recital by Miss Isabel Conant, soprano; Miss Louise Boyce Tyler, violinist, and Miss Mabel Madison Watson, pianist, took place under notable patronage in the banquet hall of the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Cephas Brainerd, the Marchioness de Carmael, Mrs. W. H. P. Faunce, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Henry E. Krehbiel, and Mrs. George F. Shrady were among the patronnesses.

Several persons interested in French literature listened to a lecture by G. Castegnier on "Edmond About," the French novelist and journalist, in a parlor of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon. Among the works of M. About considered were "La Grèce Contemporaine," "Les Mariages de Province," "Le Rio des Montagnes," "Germaine," "Rome Contemporaine," "Les Mariages de Paris," and "Le Roman d'un Brave Homme."

Dr. E. R. L. Gould, President of the Suburban Homes Company, lectured before the First Auxiliary Society of the Riverside Day Nursery at its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the home of Mrs. John C. Coleman, 167 West Seventy-third Street. Dr. Gould explained the model tenement and suburban home system of giving better housing for the poor, a combination of "philanthropy and 5 per cent." the percentage representing the return which those who build the homes receive. After the lecture Miss Agnes Crawford recited.

Mrs. Edwin Gould was a guest yesterday afternoon at a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sherrard Elliot, at their home, in West Seventy-third Street. A feature of the occasion was the singing of the Misses Keese, soprano and contralto, who were accompanied by Miss Rodenbush. Mrs. George R. Shrady, Mrs. Samuel Burhans, Jr., Mrs. D. S. Unckles, Miss Hattie Slade, Mrs. Thomas E. Stewart, Mrs. Fanny P. Barnes, Mrs. C. W. Luyster, Miss Earle, Mrs. H. C. Earle, Miss Gwendolen Moss, Mrs. J. Henry De Witt, Miss De Witt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Follett, Mrs. F. H. Mills, and Mrs. George E. Spare were present.

Mrs. Theodore Dreier of 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, gave the second of a series of four receptions last evening, in honor of her daughter, Miss Katherine Dreier. Mrs. Dreier was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Roswell Skeil, Mrs. T. B. French, Mrs. Irwin A. Sprague, Mrs. John Achelies, Mrs. William Spies, Miss Schetter, Miss Marion Litchfield, Miss Grace Kidder, Miss Alice Haworth, Miss Maud Bartlett, Miss Agnes Bartlett, Miss Ethel Eames, Miss Rose Hoppenstedt, Miss Helena Hoppenstedt, Mrs. Cornelia Henshaw, Miss Elizabeth White Frothingham, Miss Ewald Fleitner, Miss Jessie Ormsby, Mrs. George W. Krueger, and Mrs. William Rassman.

A notable testimonial concert was tendered to P. A. Schnecker in recognition of his completion of twenty-five years of service as organist of the West Presbyterian Church in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, in West Fortieth Street, last night. Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. J. H. Benedict, Mrs. Charles R. Flint, Miss Helen Gould, Mrs. W. Melville Harlan, Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., and Mrs. Henry B. Wilson were among the patronesses. Those who took part were Miss Geraldine Morgan, violinist; Mrs. Shannah Cummings Jones, soprano; Mrs. Carl Alves, contralto; William H. Rieger, tenor, and Ericsson Foote Bushnell, bass, composing the West Church choir; H. E. Distelhurst, first tenor; Charles H. Clarke, second tenor; James A. Metcalf, first bass, and Charles B. Hawley, second bass, composing the Mendelssohn Quartet; Louis R. Dressler, accompanist.

DEBUT OF ALICE MORTON

Dance Given in Honor of the ex-Governor's Fourth Daughter at His Home.

MANY DEBUTANTES ATTEND

Craig W. Wadsworth Leads the Cotillion After Supper, with Miss Alice Morton—Decorations from Rhinecliff—Comfort for Coachmen.

Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton gave a dance at their residence, 681 Fifth Avenue, last night, to formally introduce their fourth daughter, Miss Alice Morton, to society. It was an affair of widespread interest among the younger members of the exclusive set. Mr. and Mrs. Morton and the débutante were assisted in receiving by Miss Edith Morton, Miss Lena Morton, and Miss Helen Morton, the elder sisters of the young woman in whose honor the dance was given.

There were about 175 guests, all chosen from the younger set, and the season's débutantes were naturally well represented. The house decorations were not especially elaborate. Two tall, slender vases, filled with white calla lilies, stood on either side of a large cluster of delicate ferns on a table in the rear of the entrance hallway. In the drawing room, on the floor above, where dancing was started about 11 o'clock, palms and roses were used, as well as a large quantity of crimson ribbon, trimmed with tinsel. Most of the floral decorations there came from ex-Gov. Morton's private conservatories at Rhinecliff, N. Y.

The Cotillion Danced.

Music was furnished by a string orchestra. There was not much dancing before midnight, the hour set for the buffet supper. The cotillion followed immediately afterward, and was led by Craig W. Wadsworth of the Knickerbocker Club, dancing with the débutante. She wore a gown of white satin, covered with white tulle.

While the guests were enjoying themselves within, the cabmen and coachmen, waiting for them outside, were not quite without comfort in the rather unpleasant night. The Church Temperance Society, which had just provided a small coachmen's coffee van for occasions such as this one, had it in the vicinity, and the little restaurant was thus put to its first use.

Among the young women guests were Miss Bronson, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Cutting, Miss Catherine Cameron, Miss Isabelle Cameron, Sir Roderick Cameron's daughters; Miss Morris, Miss Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Clews, Miss Burden, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Miss May Van Alen, Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, Miss Anne Urquhart Potter, (familiarly known as "Fifi" Potter;) Miss M. Kate Brice, Miss Tiffany, Miss Taylor, Miss Barbey, Miss Cross, Miss Angelica Livingston, Miss Annie Morgan, Miss Kernochan, Miss Minturn, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss French, Miss Maud Hall, Miss Susan McCook, Miss Lee, Miss Margaret Lee, Miss Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Miss Esther Hunt, and Miss Daisy Leiter.

Prominent among the men present were: The Messrs. Babcock, the Messrs. Erving, Edward H. Buckley, Henry G. Barbey, Frederick Betts, Frank C. Bishop, Ogden M. Bishop, D. F. Bishop, James Barnes, Stewart M. Brice, Reginald Brooks, Williams P. Burden, Rawlins Lowndes Cottenet, Ogden Codman, Jr., W. Redmond Cross, James D. W. Cutting, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Paul G. D'Hauteville, Frederick V. D'Hauteville, James B. Eustis, Jr., Gilbert Francklyn, I. Frelinghuysen, R. H. Munro Ferguson, Mr. Glyn, Robert L. Gerry, William Grinnell, Valentine G. Hall, Edward L. Hall, Francis B. Harrison, Montgomery Hare, Meredith Hare, C. Ledyard Hoppin, Edwin C. Hoyt, Loring Townsend Hildreth, Lawrence Houghton, Phoenix Ingraham, Walter Schuyler Kemeys, the Messrs. Kountze, Herbert T. King, Bancel La Farge, Cecil D. Landale, Cambridge Livingston, Johnston Livingston, Jr., Guy R. McLane, Monson Morris, C. A. Munn, Rudolph Neeser, Morton C. Nichols, Francis J. Otis, Frank Lyon Polk, Arden Morris Robbins, William Sloane, Henry G. Sanford, Joseph S. Stevens, Fitzhugh Townsend, A. Van Cortlandt, Lawrence Waterbury, Payne Whitney, G. Creighton Webb, Worthington Whitehouse, J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, Frederic Winthrop, R. Dudley Winthrop, F. Bronson Winthrop, Charles Delevan Wetmore, William S. K. Wetmore, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and Montgomery Waterbury.

ART AT THE UNION LEAGUE.

An exhibition of thirty-nine loaned pictures by American artists has been arranged by the retiring Art Committee of the Union League Club for its January art display, and was opened to the members of the club at the meeting last evening. The pictures will remain on view in the club's art gallery to-day, to-morrow, and Sunday.

There are twenty-one landscapes, thirteen figure works, three marines, and two portraits heads shown, so that the display has pleasing variety of subject. Several of the canvases are familiar ones, but some important new works are shown for the first time.

The place of honor is deservedly given to Winslow Homer's "Light on the Sea," another of his strong and characteristic studies of the life of the fisher folk on the Maine coast. This last canvas, which depicts a fisherwoman standing on a low cliff overlooking the sea, lit by a burst of cold but keen white wintry sunlight, while it has all of Homer's virile execution and fine composition, is not as repellant in color as usual. The canvas has an almost dramatic effect—the dark cliff, the lonely sea, the bronzed faced, sturdy, bareheaded fishermaiden in her rough brown woolen dress, and a white winged gull against the slaty blue sky! Simple elements—but all so combined to make a picture of unusual power.

Equally effective in its turn is E. A. Abbey's pastel, "Girl in White," a white-robed maiden who has thrown herself back in easy pose in a low, wide armchair against a red background. The charm of this canvas lies in the natural, easy pose, the faithful rendering of the texture of the dress, the expression, and the fine color contrast.

The third of the "star" pictures shown is the Rembrandtish portrait by Charles Loring Elliott, "A Favorite Pupil," which closely approaches a Gilbert Stuart in its flesh tones and the rendering of the silky beard and hair.

Abbott H. Thayer shows a strong flesh-colored portrait head, "Among Blossoms," an arrangement in whites, and Douglas Volk's "Ye Maidkin's Reverie," is a characteristic but more than usually charming study of a passive-faced Puritan maid, robed in gray, seated in a wood. While H. S. Mowbray's large figure work, "The Arbor," has all his characteristic delicate color, its composition is somewhat crowded and lacks balance.

There is a highly finished, stiff, but interesting Japanese figure work, by Theodore Wores, "A Flirtation"; an important and well-drawn figure canvas by Frederick Dielman, "The Puritan Betrothal"; a good single figure by F. D. Millet, "The Dandy"; Horace Bonham's hard and thin but good study of character and expression, "Nearing the Issue at the Cockpit"; a group by Louis Moeller, "Astonishment," and an excellent interior with single figure by H. W. Watrous, "Records."

Among the landscapes, Homer D. Martin's "Source of the Hudson," that superior canvas, with its distance, rich color, atmosphere, and splendid sweep of air and sky, stands easily first. A large and sunlit Inness, with confused sky, ranks second, and then follow in order Horatio Walker's "Woodman After the Rain," with its charming sentiment and pearly blue sky; a light and joyous Wyant, Blakelock's rich and glowing "Wood Cutter," Dewey's dreamy-toned study "Sunset," Picknell's clear aired "On the Cliffs," Tryon's "Sundown and Winter," Joseph Decker's soft colored and pleasing "Autumn," and Twachtman's "Winter."

The famous "Surf and Fog" of the lamented Eichelberger holds first place among the marines, and there is a characteristic "Sea and Shore at Twilight," by Alexander Harrison, as delicately delicious in color as ever.

The members of the retiring committee are to be congratulated on their unusually good showing of pictures by American painters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lucien D. Fowler.

Lucien D. Fowler, Chief Engineer of the Jersey City Street and Water Department, died at his home, 62 Clifton Place, yesterday, from pneumonia, the result of a cold contracted while superintending the repairs to the broken water main at Little Falls on Christmas morning. He remained on duty in a snowstorm until the repairs were completed, which was not until Monday morning. He continued at work, despite the protest of his physician, Dr. G. K. Dickinson, until Tuesday, when he broke down at his office and was taken to his home.

Mr. Fowler was born at Morrisville, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1848. In 1864 he enlisted in the First Iowa Cavalry, and served until the end of the war. In 1870 he went to Jersey City, where he became a civil engineer, and in 1872 he became a member of the City Engineering Bureau. He was made Chief Engineer in November, 1897, having been appointed by the Democratic Street and Water Board, despite the fact that he was a Republican.

Mr. Fowler is survived by his widow, one son, and one daughter.

Mrs. May Bloodgood Downer.

Mrs. May Bloodgood Downer, the oldest daughter of Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, United States Navy, retired, died yesterday at the home of her father, 320 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, at the age of forty years. She was born in this State. She was graduated from St. Mary's Hall, Burlington, Vt., and afterward attended Miss Holcomb's school in Brooklyn. She was married to W. H. Downer ten years ago, and they resided at Las Vegas, New Mexico. Upon her return to this city, a few years ago, she became interested in charitable work, and was also well known in social circles. The funeral will take place to-day from her father's residence.

Alexander C. Jones.

The United States Consul at Shanghai has cabled the State Department that Alexander C. Jones, who was until recently United States Consul at Chinkiang, is dead. Mr. Jones was appointed to his place from Virginia in 1879. He was in the Southern army during the late war, and was also with Maximilian in his Mexican campaign. Mr.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

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Undertake the selection of railway bonds and shares which are gaining in value because of new developments.

Encourage transactions on the New York Stock Exchange in fractional lots at price of 100 share lots.

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Waldorf - Astoria Office, Astor Court,
when new building completed,
ADJOINING ASTOR NATIONAL BANK.

The public is cordially invited to our Information Room, adjoining New York Stock Exchange on New Street.

Market letters prepared by Francis D. Carley mailed on application.

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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
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HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
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FINANCIAL.

Issue of $2,000,000
Erie Telegraph & Telephone Company
5 PER CENT. COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS.
The subscription for $1,000,000 of the above bonds will close at noon on Saturday, January 15th.
Poor & Greenough,
18 WALL STREET.
New York, January 14th, 1898.

WANTED.
West Chicago Street Railway
CONSOLIDATED 5S.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
38 WALL STREET.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE & NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated January 1st, 1893.
The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New York gives notice that in accordance with Article V. of a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1893, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three 82-100 dollars ($67,923.82.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, in New York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 17th day of January, 1898.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, TRUSTEE.
By G. Sherman, Vice President.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

Wall Street had another war scare yesterday morning, and as a result the stock market was weak during the first two hours of the business. Although there was general recognition of the silliness of the Spanish war tale, Wall Street's professional traders seized upon the story as ground for an aggressive attack upon the market. They were aided by heavy profit taking and London selling.

***

After the bears got over the first paroxysms produced by the war extras of the yellow journals the market's inherent strength reasserted itself and stocks moved up sharply. In many cases new high prices were made, and there was buying of the same confident character that has marked the stock market for some time past. Just before the close profit taking sales brought about declines in many stocks, but this was only what was to have been expected in view of the rapidity with which the market had advanced after the noon hour.

***

It was a very active day on the Stock Exchange, the total transactions aggregating nearly 525,000 shares, a larger total than that of Wednesday. The general market, however, showed some falling off in activity, the larger volume of transactions being due in part to the movement in some of the specialties.

***

Most conspicuous and most encouraging in yesterday's market was the strength of the Vanderbilt stocks. There was heavy buying of New York Central and Lake Shore by Vanderbilt houses, and there were semi-official confirmations of the recent rumors regarding Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's decision to have all of the properties with which he is identified managed in accordance with the Lake Shore policy. The strength of the Vanderbilt stocks, accompanied by these statements, was responsible for much enthusiasm throughout the Street.

***

In view of the several adverse factors—the exaggerated Cuban war talk, the activity of the bear traders, the continued weakness of Sugar Trust stock, the heavy foreign selling, and the profit taking movement—yesterday's market was a remarkably strong one. Although final quotations showed many net losses, there were but few instances where these were little more than fractional and practically none where they bore any special significance. Throughout the day there was considerable buying by large interests both of bonds and stocks.

***

Government bonds were strong. There were sales of $3,100 4s, 1907, registered, at 113; $20,000 do., coupon, at 114⅝, and $20,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 129½.

***

In State bonds, $2,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s of 1991 sold at 69⅞, and $1,000 do. preferred 6s, trust receipts, at 5.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tel. & Cable	1½	Manhattan Cons.	2¼
Brook. Rap. Transit.	1⅝	Michigan Central	1½
Cht., Ind. & L. pf.	1¼	New York Central	2⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	1⅛	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	⅞
Consolidated Ice	2¼	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	1	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	½
Ft. W. & D. C., s. 1	1	Pullman Car	1
Gt. Northern pf.	4	Twin City R. T.	¾
Lake Shore	3½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	½	Louisville & Nash.	½
Am. Sugar Refs.	1¼	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	New Jersey Central	¾
At., T. & S. F. pf.	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Canadian Pacific	1	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chi., Bur. & Qy.	½	Ore. Imp., 4th in. pd.	½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	½	Oregon Short Line	1
Chi. Term. & T. pf.	½	Rio Grande & W. pf.	1¼
Cleve., Lor. & W.	⅝	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	½
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	⅞	St. Paul & Duluth	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝	Stand. Rope & T.	⅝
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	½	Third Av. R. R.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	¾	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Erie 1st pf.	½	W. & L. E. pf., t. r., 1st as. paid	1½
General Electric	¾		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st 5s.	1	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	5
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 1st	1⅝	Union Pac. 6s, '98, x m c	3
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s.	3	U. Pac. ext. s. f. 8s, t. r.	1⅝
Colorado Fuel 6s	1	Union Pacific pur. money	1⅛
Int. & G. Nor. 1st	1½		
Manhattan 4s	1¾		
Iron Mt. gen. 5s.	1½		
Iron Mt. gen. 5s, stamped	1		

There were no declines.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $150,605,683; balances, $7,931,744; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,495,886.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount in open market, 2 7-16@2½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85 for demand, $4.85⅜@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—10c discount @5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@30c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c premium; over counter, 50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57¾@58½. Sales, 5,000 ounces at 57¾.

Bar silver in London, 26 11-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 355,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.15, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .11, 100 Golden Fleece at .48, 800 Iron Silver at .35, 100 Isabella at .32, 300 Potosi at .33, 500 Savage at .20. On the Mining Exchange 112,000 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01@.01½ b30@.009½, 700 St. F. Cariboo at 2.62½, 200 Yukon at .11⅝@.10, 7,100 Alamo at .03½@.03⅝@.03, 11,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.10½, 45,000 Cannon Ball at .005¾@.006@.005 s10, 7,000 Jefferson at .06¼@.06 s10, 18,000 Justine at .009½ s10@.009⅝@.009⅝, 138,000 Sentinel at .009@.01⅛ b30@.008½@.008¾ c, 2,000 Tamarack at .008½ c@.008.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—New York Central, ⅝, to 114, and Reading, ⅛, to 11⅝. Declined—Canadian Pacific, 1⅜, to 89; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 58⅝; Pennsylvania, ⅛, to 60; Erie, ¼, to 15½; St. Paul, ¼, to 99½; Atchison, ¼, to 13½, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 110. British Consols were unchanged for money at 112 11-16, and 1-16 lower for the account at 112 13-16.

The Bank of England rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement as compared with the last previous report shows: Total reserve increased £800,000; circulation decreased £635,000; bullion increased £165,216; other securities decreased £1,624,000; other deposits decreased £1,073,000; public deposits increased £201,000; notes reserve increased £708,000; Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 39.17 per cent., is now 41.45 per cent., against an advance from 44.98 per cent. to 50.50 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France as compared with the last previous report shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 24,675,000 francs; Treasury accounts current decreased 20,675,000 francs; gold on hand decreased 7,750,000 francs; bills discounted decreased 6,950,000 francs; silver on hand decreased 1,275,000 francs. In Paris rentes sold at 25f. 22½c, and exchange on London was 106f 10c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 167.30, and in Rome at 104.82.

THE MONEY PLETHORA.

The reports of large deposits and comparatively small demand for money by various banks throughout the country have attracted considerable attention of late. Mr. F. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, in talking yesterday to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES on business conditions, commented on the money plethora feature of the situation, believing that it at present indicates a small volume of mercantile business. Mr. Schenck said:

"I think that business conditions are not quite so good now as they were early last Fall. There is an unusual plethora of money at this centre just at present. Deposits at our own bank have been steadily increasing, and banks in many of the cities of the country are now leaving with us abnormally large balances, thus indicating a light demand for their money at home.

"It is reported that banks in Chicago have recently made investments in New York City in commercial paper at 3 per cent. discount.

"The commercial paper brokers have been telegraphing all over the country, offering money to merchants in the interior cities at 4 per cent., and even at 3½ per cent. This affords a temptation to the interior merchant to extend his business unduly, and the fact that these offers of low rates are not more generally accepted indicates that there is a small general mercantile demand for money.

"All of this will undoubtedly correct itself in due time, if no disaster meanwhile occurs."

AN EVIDENCE OF BETTER TIMES.

One indication of the extent of these new good times, showing that the improvement is being felt by the working classes, who suffered most during the period of depression, is pointed out by President A. Bloch of the Bloch Brothers' Tobacco Company in a recent letter to his Board of Directors telling of the company's progress during 1897. Mr. Bloch says:

"A further general improvement and increase in our business has strongly manifested itself during the past several months. A marked increase in our trade is especially noticeable in some localities, where, owing to the extraordinary depression of business during the past few years, the consumption of all standard grades of tobacco, both in plug and packages, was somewhat curtailed by the temporary substitution therefor of low and cheaper grades. This increase is traceable to the return of a more prosperous condition of the people at large, enabling the consumers of tobacco to again enjoy the use of better grades, and is also indicative of a still further acquirement of trade in that direction."

VANDERBILT STOCKS STRONG.

The Vanderbilt group suddenly became the features of the market yesterday afternoon. New York Central and Lake Shore were the two most conspicuous stocks, although nearly all of the Vanderbilts moved up sharply. New York Central was traded in to the extent of over 40,000 shares. It sold as high as 114¼ and retained 3 full points of its gain to the close. Lake Shore, on transactions of less than 3,000 shares, sold up above 180 and gained over 3 points for the day. Michigan Central was also notably strong.

All sorts of wild reports regarding the Vanderbilts were in circulation, the most common of which was one telling of a consolidation of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore roads. There were also repetitions of the rumors regarding much closer relationships between the New York Central and Lake Shore and regarding Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's determination to become the executive of both roads. There was, however, no confirmation of these stories. Vanderbilt houses stated that to the best of their knowledge they were generally untrue, or, at least, exaggerations. Among those houses it was stated that the Vanderbilt interests had determined to apply the Lake Shore policy to the management of the other properties with which the Vanderbilt name is connected, but that further than this no developments of importance are pending.

LOCAL RAILWAYS BUOYANT.

Manhattan Elevated was one of the most conspicuous stocks in yesterday's market, being second in point of activity and showing notable strength throughout the day. It sold as high as 119⅜, the highest price since September, 1894. It showed buoyancy all day on buying by both inside interests and commission houses. Manhattan's strength was due chiefly to the announcement that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company had withdrawn its bid for the construction of the underground plant and the further talk of the steps already taken toward the equipment of the Manhattan system with electricity. The stock held most of its gain up to the close, which was 118⅞, with a net advance of over 2 points.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was unusually active and strong. Nearly 40,000 shares of it were traded in, and it made a new record price of 40⅞. Houses identified with the management of the company, as well as those believed to be acting for political interests, were aggressive purchasers, and the stock advanced easily on this buying. There was further talk of the speedy consolidation of the Brooklyn surface and elevated lines. Insiders were responsible for the statement that the announcement of a most important development in the consolidation scheme is to be made before the close of the week.

Metropolitan Street Railway had its usual 5,000 shares of transactions. After selling up to above 134, it closed at 133, without any change from Wednesday's final figures. Third Avenue Railroad, on transactions of about 1,500 shares, showed some weakness early in the day, but at the close had fully recovered its loss.

LONDON A HEAVY SELLER.

The arbitrage houses were heavy sellers of stock in the New York market yesterday. It is estimated that over 25,000 shares were sold for London account in the first two hours of business. This selling was heaviest in the Northern Pacifics, Union Pacific, and St. Paul. Members of the arbitrage houses stated that, according to their advices, the London sales were due partly to a belief that the American market has gone ahead too fast of late and partly to the reports of trouble at Havana and the exaggerated rumors regarding immediate American intervention.

SUGAR TRUST AGAIN WEAK.

Again yesterday Sugar Trust was a notable exception to the general market. Within the first two hours it had recorded a drop of over 2 points from Wednesday's closing price, and, although there was a rally in the afternoon, the stock closed below 140, with a net decline of more than 1 point. Sugar Trust was the most active stock on the list, nearly 80,000 shares changing hands. Again there were evidences of liquidation of the stock. The Street attributes the weakness of Sugar Trust to the Directors' refusal to divide the company's surplus, understanding this to mean that the trust expects important and aggressive competition in the future, to fight which it will need all of its spare funds.

THE SIX MONTHS' CHRONICLE.

The weekly issues of The Financial Chronicle for the last six months of 1897 have been bound together and complete the sixty-fifth volume of this standard authority of commercial and financial affairs. The volume includes the quarterly issues of the Investors' Supplement and the Street Railway Supplement, the semi-annual issue of the State and City Supplement, and the monthly Quotation Supplement, the whole making a book of about 2,500 pages, which has been given by The Chronicle to its subscribers during the six months.

OGDEN STREET RAILWAY BONDS.

Messrs. E. H. Gay & Co. are offering for sale $500,000 Ogden Street Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1916, on a 5¼ per cent. income basis. The principal and interest of these bonds are guaranteed by the West Chicago Street Railway Company, to which it is leased for ninety-nine years.

There has been completed over thirty-four miles of the Ogden Road, upon which these bonds are a first and only lien, at the rate of $15,000 per mile. The West Chicago Company earned 6.32 per cent. net on its $13,169,000 capital stock during 1897. It has paid dividends of 6 per cent. for nine years. Its stock sells at from 101 to 102.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Practical agreement of competitors of Canadian Pacific not to permit that line any differential on Alaskan business.

Annual meeting Brooklyn Rapid Transit stockholders. Board Directors and officers re-elected.

Postponement of advertised sale at public auction of 47,000 shares of Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City stock.

According to a Director of the company, Western Union's earnings show increases every week, although the present is usually the dullest season of the year.

Satisfactory completion of fortnightly settlement in London market.

Texas Pacific's earnings for December said to be the largest gross returns ever recorded by the company. Diversity of opinion among Directors as to advisability of making an interest payment on the seconds.

Advance of 10 to 20 cents per ton by anthracite coal producing and carrying companies.

Reinstatement of Henry S. Lonchheim as a member of the Stock Exchange. He was suspended from membership in 1894.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in January showed increases:

Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern	$14,420
Central of Georgia	7,596
Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville	7,542
Flint and Père Marquette	5,050
Kanawha and Michigan	367
Ohio River	136
Oregon Railroad and Navigation	38,075
Peoria, Decatur and Evansville	4,568
Rio Grande Southern	2,502

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The following showed declines:

Chicago Terminal Transfer	$3,545
Norfolk and Western	3,387

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The following dividends have been declared: The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 2½ per cent., payable Feb. 1. Globe Fire Insurance Company, 3 per cent., semi-annual, payable Jan. 20.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the outside security market yesterday the Brooklyn transportation stocks were the most interesting features. While there was no advance in the stock of Brooklyn Elevated, the large offerings at 8 indicated that brokers were endeavoring to purchase it under that figure. Kings County Elevated was not largely offered, but it was rapidly taken up at the asked price, and closed with an advance of 1 per cent. Third Avenue was steady, and rumors of a deal obtained very free circulation. The ferry and natural gas securities were without any noticeable activity. In the latter group the bonds of the various companies maintained, under dealings comparatively light, a very strong position. Logansport and Wabash Valley 1st 6s remained close to 80, while the stock was quoted at 57.

In the local gas list East River went down a point. Standard Gas common and preferred were both in active demand, and the closing prices showed the former to be unchanged, while the latter scored a further gain of 1 point. Western Gas bonds have been absorbed quietly of late. A few only were offered under 104.

Among the industrials Glucose receded a point for both the preferred and common. Malt was fractionally lower. A good demand for Nicaragua Canal found but light offerings, and the stock closed strong, at 6½ bid. Standard Oil yielded about 1 point. Transactions in the miscellaneous list showed a lower quotation for the Iron Steamboat 6s, and there was a current report to the effect that there is about to be a cancellation of certain dock privileges which have heretofore been allowed. Electro-Pneumatic was active at the close, with sales at 1½.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	200	202
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	88
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	7½	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	105	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	79
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	44	47
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	79	82
Kings County Elevated	2¾	3¼
Kings County Traction	46½	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	102	104
New Orleans Traction common	2½	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.	173	175
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	110	112
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	16	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	90½	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	75	77

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$500,000
OGDEN STREET RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6% Bonds, due 1916.
Principal and Interest unconditionally guaranteed by the
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY.

The West Chicago Street Railroad has leased for 99 years and operates the Ogden Street Railway, which connects with its system at West 40th St., West 26th St. and Ogden Avenue in Chicago, and thence extends to the suburban towns of Hawthorne, Morton Park, Clyde, La Vergne, Borwyn, Riverside, Lyons, Harlem, and Cicero. It also connects at different points with the Cicero and Proviso Railway, the Suburban Railroad, and the Metropolitan Elevated. There has already been completed 34½ miles of the Ogden Street Railway, upon which these bonds are a first and only lien at the rate of $15,000 per mile.

The West Chicago Street Railroad Co., through franchises granted to it and its lessors, controls all means of communication between West and South Chicago, south of Lake Street. The west side of Chicago contains a population of 750,000.

Form of guaranty appearing on each bond, duly signed by the officers of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company:

FOR VALUE RECEIVED the WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY hereby guarantees the prompt payment at maturity of the principal and interest of the within bond.
WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY,
Attest: By.....
Secretary. Vice President.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS OF THE WEST CHICAGO STREET RAILROAD COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1896.

Gross Earnings	$4,018,948 45
Operating Expenses	2,138,378 55
Net Earnings	$1,880,569 90
Fixed Charges (including Taxes)	1,016,114 18
SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR	$864,455 72
Capital Stock	$13,189,000

Dividends of 6 per cent. have been earned and paid on West Chicago Street Railroad stock for the past nine years. This stock is an active security, selling in the market at from 101 to 102.

Inasmuch as the guaranty of the principal and interest of these bonds by the West Chicago Street Railroad takes precedence of dividends on this stock, an equity of upwards of $13,000,000 exists for the further security of Ogden Street Railway Bonds.

SEND FOR SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON THIS ISSUE.

Price to net the investor 5 1-4 per cent., subject to advance.

E. H. GAY & COMPANY,
131 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON.

	Bid.	Asked.
Union Ferry	63½	66½
Union Ferry bonds	105½	107
Natural Gas.		
Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	55	59
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend	82	84
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.	69	71
Illuminating Gas.		
Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued	28½	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	102	103
Columbus Gas	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, ex div.	74	75
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	285	310
Madison (Wis.) stock	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98½	101
St. Joseph (Mo.)	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock	40	46
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	135	137
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	151	153
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	19½	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	85	87
Western Gas Company bonds	102½	103½
Industrials.		
American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	35	40
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	65
Glucose common	38	39
Glucose preferred, ex dividend	93	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.	115	117
Malt common	23¾	24½
Malt preferred, ex dividend	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	91
New York Biscuit Company	105	107
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred	62	69
Standard Oil Trust	376	377½
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156¾	157
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	83	88
The Miscellaneous List.		
Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	100	106
Commercial Cable stock	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1½
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	51	52½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div.	149	152
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	340	Mercantile	168
American Exch.	170	Merchants'	143
Broadway	225	Metropolis	440
Central National	195	National Union	228
Chatham	280	New Amsterdam	235
City	650	New York	225
Citizens'	125	New York County	700
Columbia	150	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	80
Commerce	207	Nat. Bk. of N. A.	135
Continental	127	Park	265
East River	130	Phenix	90
Garfield National	700	Republic	173
German-American	113	Second National	450
Hanover	365	Third National	10
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	105
Imp. & Traders'	525	U. S. National	210
Irving	147	West Side	275
Lincoln National	775	Western National	130

There was a sale of 10 shares of Shoe and Leather at 100.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$239,274,805
Gold reserve	161,982,778
Net silver	15,299,266
United States notes in the Treasury	38,487,989
Treasury notes of 1890	2,922,548
Total receipts this day	1,298,842
Total receipts this month	20,743,115
Total receipts this year	228,503,689
Total expenditures this day	1,420,000
Total expenditures this month	17,694,000
Total expenditures this year	225,898,211
Deposits in National banks	49,355,485
National bank notes received for redemption	475,381
Government receipts from internal revenue	515,373
Customs	632,338
Miscellaneous	150,630

Corporation Elections.

GERMAN-AMERICAN STATE BANK.—New Directors—Antonio Gonzales, Henry R. Kunhardt, Robert Reutter, Jenkins Van Schaick. President Casimir Tag, hitherto Vice President, who succeeds Henry Rocholl, elected Vice President. Mr. Rocholl had been President for twenty-two years, and declined re-election because of poor health.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.—Trustees, Class of 1901—Charles Lanier, William H. Webb, F. P. Olcott, Henry Talmadge, George Sherman, A. D. Juilliard, and Oliver H. Payne.

Goerdes Out of the Exchange.

W. F. Goerdes, who is charged with having attempted to swindle William Hawley & Co. of 100 shares of Consolidated Gas Company's stock by means of a check said to have been forged, was yesterday expelled from membership in the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. He was a member of the Exchange for about a year and a half.

The Marsden Company.

DREXEL BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO STOCKHOLDERS AND OTHERS:

The issue of ten thousand (10,000) shares of six per cent. (6%) cumulative preferred stock offered for subscription, the proceeds of which will be used in the construction of six (6) additional plants and the purchase of the raw material for the same, will be closed on Saturday, January 15th, at 12 o'clock noon.

Each subscriber to one hundred (100) shares of preferred stock, or in that proportion, will be delivered five hundred (500) shares of full paid common stock.

The preferred stock is to be paid for as follows: Twenty-five per cent. (25%) upon not less than ten (10) days' notice after subscription, and the balance as may be required in the construction and operation of said plants upon not less, however, than ten days' notice, and in installments of not more than 25%.

About three thousand (3,000) shares have already been subscribed, and the whole of the balance has been underwritten.

All subscriptions received before the date above named will be accepted subject to allotment.

THE MARSDEN COMPANY,
By W. W. GIBBS, President.

FINANCIAL.

ISSUE OF
$2,000,000
Erie Telegraph
AND
Telephone Company
5% COLLATERAL TRUST SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS
(Part of an authorized issue of $4,000,000, of which $1,000,000 are reserved to retire an outstanding issue of 6% Bonds, and the remaining $1,000,000 are held in the Treasury of the Company.)
PRINCIPAL DUE JULY 1ST, 1926.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 1 AND JULY 1.
OLD COLONY TRUST CO., Trustee.
SHARE CAPITAL $4,800,000, ON WHICH DIVIDENDS HAVE BEEN PAID CONTINUOUSLY FOR FOURTEEN YEARS.

Messrs. Poor & Greenough, New York
Messrs E. C. Stanwood & Co., Boston
offer for sale at 97 and accrued interest, $1,000,000 of the above issue of bonds, the remaining $1,000,000 having been sold.

Payable as follows:
5% or

FINANCIAL.

Equitable Gas Light Company of New York
AND
The New York and East River Gas Company

PLAN OF UNION.
(AS MODIFIED.)
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The undersigned, Depositary under the plan of union and agreement of September 1, 1897, at the request of holders of a large amount of its certificates of deposit and of the respective boards of directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York and The New York and East River Gas Company, has deemed it necessary and expedient to modify said plan, as authorized by the seventh article of said agreement, so as to provide as follows:

I.

CAPITALIZATION NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY.
(As now authorized.)

First consolidated mortgage five per cent. gold bonds ($3,000,000 to remain in treasury) $11,000,000
Preferred stock five per cent. Cumulative ($1,000,000 to remain in treasury) 10,000,000
Common stock ($1,000,000 to remain in treasury) 13,000,000
New bonds to bear interest from January 1, 1898, and dividends on new preferred stock to become cumulative after three years from November 1, 1897. All profits or dividends on deposited stocks to accrue to new company. Existing bond issues and certificates of indebtedness ($9,000,000) to remain untouched for present purposes, reserving power, however, to hereafter fund or extend same.

II.

DISTRIBUTION NEW SECURITIES AMONG DEPOSITING STOCKHOLDERS.

1. For each share $100 par value of stock Equitable Gas Light Company:
   (a) In new first consolidated mortgage bonds $150
   (b) In new preferred stock 75
   (c) In new common stock 75
   — $300

   [Equitable stockholders will also receive $17.50 per share in common stock of new company to represent stock of New York Carbide and Acetylene Company now owned by Equitable Company.]
2. For each share $100 par value preferred stock New York and East River Gas Company:
   In new bonds $120
3. For each share $100 par value common stock New York and East River Gas Company:
   (a) In new preferred stock 100
   (b) In new common stock 40
   — $140

A copy of an agreement of modification, dated January 12, 1898, providing as above and for the disposition of the remaining securities, has been duly filed in the office of the undersigned for the information of Depositing Stockholders.

Any holder of certificates of deposit issued by the undersigned under said agreement of September 1, 1897, not assenting to such change or modification, within one week after the fifth day of February, 1898, may withdraw the deposited stock or stocks represented by such certificates held by him without expense, but all depositors not so withdrawing within said time shall be deemed to have finally assented to such change or modification, and shall be bound thereby, and the undersigned Depositary shall be fully authorized to carry the same into effect, with all the powers provided in said agreement.

Dated New York, January 12, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

Referring to above modification, the Board of Directors of the Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, at a meeting thereof held January 7, 1898, unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company assent to the said modification of said plan and agreement.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HARRY KEENE, President.

Referring to above modification, the Board of Directors of the New York and East River Gas Company, at a meeting thereof, held January 6, 1898, unanimously resolved to recommend that the stockholders of this Company assent to the said modification of said plan and agreement.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUST BELMONT, President.

New York, January 12, 1898.

TO THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK CITY:

GENTLEMEN:

Referring to the proposed modification of the plan of union of the Equitable Gas Light Company and The New York and East River Gas Company, we would say that in our judgment it is necessary and expedient that the plan should be modified as now proposed.

Yours very truly,
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Southern Railway Company,
80 BROADWAY, N. Y., December 15, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Company was declared, payable January 20, 1898, to preferred stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books for preferred stock.

The transfer books for preferred stock will close December 30th, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10th, 1898, at 10 A. M.

JOSIAH F. HILL, Secretary.

23 WALL STREET, N. Y., December 15, 1897.

The above dividend of ONE PER CENT. will be payable on Jan. 20, 1898, to holders of record at the close of business on Dec. 30th, 1897, on the book of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock of the Southern Railway Company.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for certificates for preferred stock will close December 30, 1897, at 3 P. M., and will reopen January 10, 1898, at 10 A. M.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland.
January 12th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1898.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., January 26th, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., February 2nd, 1898.

T. K. STUART, Secretary.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty Street and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New York, January 12th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company has to-day declared a dividend of 2½ per cent., payable at the Company's office on February 1st, 1898. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, the fifteenth instant, and reopened Wednesday, the second of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway,
New York, Dec. 20, 1897.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1898, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close Dec. 31, 1897, and reopen Jan. 17, 1898.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
813 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Dec. 23, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., (One Dollar per Share,) payable on January 15, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 31, 1897. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Ninety-first Dividend.

A semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) is payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 32 Pine St., New York.

GEORGE JEREMIAH, Secretary.

New York, January 12, 1898.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company.
50 WALL STREET,
New York, January 3d, 1898.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand. DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

West Side Bank,
485 and 487 Eighth Avenue.
New York, January 13th, 1898.

At the annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

Christian F. Tietjen, John Mulford, Joseph Stern, Mayer Eisemann, Fr. Beck, Fred'k K. Keller, Samuel D. Styles, Charles Rohe, August Finck, W. Edgar Pruden, Thomas Stokes, George Karsch, S. W. Albro, Albert S. Roe, Joseph Eastman.

Inspectors of Election:
Isaac Hendrix, Henry Clifford, Theodore Killan.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, Christian F. Tietjen, John Mulford, and Frederick K. Keller were unanimously re-elected President, Vice President, and Second Vice President, respectively.

THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank.
New York, January 12th, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Francis A. Palmer, Hudson Hoagland, George L. Whitman, Andrew Mills, David S. Walton, George C. Clarke, Seth E. Thomas, William B. Tuney, George J. Ferry, Eugene Britton, Adolph Rusch, Aaron Adams, George F. Perkins.

And J. A. Geissenheimer, Francis P. Furnald, Jr., and Horace F. Hutchinson were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Mr. Francis A. Palmer was unanimously re-elected President and Mr. Hudson Hoagland Vice President. A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

Hamilton Bank
of New York City.
New York, Jan. 12, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held to-day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

William S. Gray, Lucien C. Warner, Cyrus Clark, Robert J. Hoguet, Julius W. Tiemann, Martin D. Fink, John J. Sperry, Frederick B. Schenck, Emanuel Lauer, John J. Lapham, William A. Martin, James Rogers, William H. Caldwell, David M. Williams, Edwin S. Schenck,

and as Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year:

J. Maus Schermerhorn, Charles E. Trotter, Theodore Wentz.

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Cashier.

The Fourth National Bank,
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, January 13, 1898.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held January 11, 1898, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected Directors:

J. Edward Simmons, Frederick Mead, Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles S. Smith, Robert W. Stuart, Richard T. Wilson, William S. Opdyke, James G. Cannon.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. J. Edward Simmons was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. James G. Cannon was unanimously re-elected Vice President. CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, January 12th, 1898.

At the Annual Election held on the 11th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, William H. Chase, Max Danziger, Henry Hofheimer, George F. Johnson, Adolph D. Bendheim, Henry W. Kennedy.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, Mr. Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff was unanimously re-elected President.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Office of the Eagle Fire Co.
NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1898.

At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

James A. Roosevelt, Henry Meyer, Frederic W. Stevens, A. J. Clinton, Augustus F. Holly, Joseph H. Choate, John D. Skidmore, George G. Williams, Charles de Rham, Jr., George G. De Witt, John L. Riker, John W. Condit, William B. Isham.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board A. J. Clinton was unanimously re-elected President.

THOMAS J. GAINES, Secretary.

The National Bank of the Republic.
New York, January 12th, 1898.

At a meeting of the stockholders of this bank, held on the 11th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

George B. Carhart, Oliver S. Carter, Sumner R. Stone, D. H. McAlpin, Charles R. Flint, William Barbour, James A. Blair, Eugene H. Pullen, Henry B. Stokes.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, Oliver S. Carter was unanimously re-elected President and Eugene H. Pullen was unanimously re-elected Vice President.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York,
4 Irving Place,
January 3d, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office on Monday, January 24th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 15th, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 25th, 1898.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

Astor Place Bank,
Astor Place, 8th St., and Lafayette Place.
New York Jan. 5, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year will be held at the banking rooms, January 20, 1898, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN T. PERKINS, Cashier.

The Hudson River Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Jan. 3, 1898.

The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Ave., on Monday, Jan. 17, 1898. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.

P. SNYDER, Cashier.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said Court in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,300.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	98,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	$74,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co., (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	6,434,900.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	4,725,375.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	66,500.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	465,000.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,300.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,523.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323,200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 5% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,437,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
City of Junction City, Davis County, Kansas, 6% Bonds	5,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds Reorganization Certificate of Deposit (held under an agreement made by J. P. Morgan & Co. to sell upon exercise of an option)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	163,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	132,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C, 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims.

Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, ($6@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Portland & Puget Sound Railroad Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Note L. E. Walker secured by $50,000 Receivers' Certificate Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.	
136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, at par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892; 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.	

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock will be offered for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bid in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and canceled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned, by presentation of collateral notes to said complainants at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and such bidder may be held by the complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale, which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, interest, and equity of complainants as such Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof under said decree, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and
W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

As Trustees under the Trust Deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and

W. D. CORNISH,
Special Master.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE OF CLAIMS OF the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company, and against the Montana Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in the suit of Ames and others against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, William Jay Cornish, as Special Master, will offer for sale by public auction, all the claims and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, the amount of which claim, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, was on the 30th of October, 1897, the sum of $446,188.17.

The undersigned, as such Special Master, under the same order, will also offer for sale by public auction all the claim and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 13, 1893, which claim or demand, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, amounted on the 31st day of December, 1897, to the sum of $318,151.39.

The undersigned will sell both the aforesaid claims by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Bidders will be required to pay ten per cent. of their bid in cash to the Special Master at the time of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money within ten days after confirmation of the sale by the said Court, when a proper assignment of the said claims will be prepared for delivery. The sales of the said claims are made subject to the confirmation of the Eighth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in said suit of Ames and others against said Union Pacific Railway Company and others.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Dated January 12, 1898.
Room 1314, No. 27 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, Jan. 13, 1898.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
22	22½	100	American Cotton Oil..	22	22	22	22	— ¼
76	76½	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	76	76	76	76	— ½
7½	8	200	American Spirits Mfg.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
18	19	100	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf...	19	19	19	19	
139⅜	139⅞	76,150	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	140⅛	140⅞	138¾	139¾	— 1¼
113½	114	210	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	— 1
90	91⅞	130	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+1½
89⅝	89¾	4,650	American Tobacco ...	89½	90	89	89½	— ⅛
12¾	13¼	650	At., T. & S. F.....	13	13⅛	12⅞	13	— ⅛
30⅞	31	9,538	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	31¼	31¼	30¾	30⅞	— ⅛
13	13½	1,050	Baltimore & Ohio.....	13⅝	13¾	13	13	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅞	800	Bay State Gas	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
40	40¼	39,190	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	38⅝	40⅞	38¼	40	+1⅝
120	121½	10	Brooklyn Union Gas..	121½	121½	121½	121½	
54	54½	2,460	Canada Southern	54	54⅝	53¼	54¼	+ ¼
87	87⅝	1,000	Canadian Pacific	87¼	87¼	87	87	—1
11⅝	12¾	52	Central Pacific	11½	12⅞	11½	12⅞	— ⅛
22⅝	22¾	12,441	Chesapeake & Ohio...	23⅜	23⅜	22⅝	22¾	
165½	170	64	Chicago & Alton.....	165	165¼	165	165¼	
100⅞	101	22,265	Chi., Bur. & Quincy..	100⅞	101⅜	100⅝	101	½
55	59	100	Chi. & Eastern Ill....	58	56	56	56	+1
105	105½	1,050	Chi. & East. Ill. pf....	104	105½	104	105⅝	+1½
15½	15⅝	9,080	Chicago Great West...	15⅞	16	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	9¼	930	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	9⅝	9¼	9	9½	
32½	32¾	2,980	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30¾	32½	30¾	32¼	+1¼
96¼	96¾	32,680	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	96⅛	96⅝	95⅝	96¼	— ¼
144½	145	50	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	145⅛	145⅛	145⅛	145⅛	
123½	123⅝	4,115	Chicago & Northw....	123¾	123⅞	122½	123⅝	+ ¼
165	165½	102	Chi. & Northw. pf....	165	165	165	165	
91⅛	91¼	7,545	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	91¼	91⅝	90¾	91⅛	— ½
7¾	7⅞	3,042	Chi. Term. & Trans...	8⅛	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26¾	26⅞	2,225	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf...	27¼	27⅝	26½	26⅞	— ⅛
35¼	35½	1,520	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	34⅝	35¼	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
18¼	18⅜	5,889	Cleve., Lor. & W.....	18¾	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
49	49	960	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf..	49⅞	49⅞	49	49	— ⅛
25⅜	26	425	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25⅞	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
6⅞	7¼	670	Col. & H. C., all in. pd.	7¼	7½	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
6¾	7¼	125	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
21⅜	23	300	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	— ⅛
180¼	181½	1,170	Consolidated Gas.....	181	181½	180	181	+1
32¼	32½	410	Consolidated Ice	30	32¼	30	32¼	+2¼
84	86½	110	Consolidated Ice pf...	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	
112	113½	10	Delaware & Hudson..	113	113	113	113	+ ⅛
153	155	600	Del., Lack. & West....	152½	153	151¼	153	— ¼
47¼	47¾	1,810	Denver & R. G. pf....	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
128½	130	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y..	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	
14⅜	15	425	Erie	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
38⅜	38⅝	1,100	Erie 1st pf. ..... $25 each.	38⅞	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
		146	Ft. W. & D. C. stk....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+1
35	35⅜	8,255	General Electric	35¼	35½	34½	35	— ¾
133	136	200	Great Northern pf....	134	134	134	134	+4
30¼	30½	7,200	Hawaiian Sugar	30¼	30⅝	30	30⅝	— ⅝
107	107¼	2,360	Illinois Central	106⅝	107⅜	106⅞	107	
9¼	9½	200	Iowa Central	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
20¼	21½	600	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf...	21	21⅝	21	21⅜	+ ⅛
46¾	47	800	Laclede Gas	47	47⅜	46	47⅛	+ ⅛
73½	74	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
179	180	2,675	Lake Shore	178	180½	176	179⅝	+3¼
57⅞	57¼	6,525	Louisville & Nashville.	57⅜	57½	56¾	57¼	— ½
118⅞	119	43,695	Manhattan Con.....	117	119⅝	116⅜	118⅞	+2¼
133	134	4,395	Metropolitan St. Ry...	133½	134½	133	133	
105	105½	4,100	Michigan Central	103½	105½	103⅜	105¼	+1½
85½	86½	360	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf..	85½	86	85½	86	
12¾	12⅞	1,540	Mo., Kan. & Tex.....	12¾	12⅞	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	36⅝	350	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	36½	36⅝	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
34½	34½	8,660	Missouri Pacific.....	34⅝	35	34¼	34⅜	— ⅛
36¼	36¼	460	National Lead Co.....	36	36¼	35⅝	36¼	— ⅛
106¾	107¼	100	National Lead Co. pf..	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ⅛
18½	20	150	National Linseed Oil..	18	18	18	18	
73	83	100	National Starch 1st pf.	75	75	75	75	
96	97	1,100	New Jersey Central...	96	97	95½	96¼	— ¾
23	25	300	New York Air Brake...	23	23	23	23	
113¼	113¼	40,554	New York Central	110½	114¾	110½	113⅛	+2¾
187½	189	102	N. Y., N. H. & H....	188	188	188	188	—1
14¼	14⅜	730	N. Y., Chi. & St. L...	14	14¾	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
38	38¼	1,700	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	37	39	37	38	+ ½
11	12	50	N. Y., Sus. & West....	11	11	11	11	
28¼	28½	1,080	N. Y., Sus. & W. pf...	27½	28¼	27½	28¼	+ ¼
47⅜	47½	310	Norfolk & Western pf.	47	47½	47	47½	— ½
4½	4⅝	1,100	North American	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	13,455	Northern Pacific	24½	24⅝	24	24⅝

was up 2, at 177. Call loans, 2½@3½. Time money, 3@4. Clearing House rate, 2 per cent.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	..	222¾
Boston & Lowell	220½	..
Boston & Maine	..	171
Boston & Providence	268	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	111¾	112¼
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf	110½	111½
Fitchburg pf	99½	100
Old Colony	187	189
Oregon Short Line	20½	21
West End	83¾	84½
West End pf	103	104
Wisconsin Central	1¼	..
Wisconsin Central pf	4	5

Mining Companies.

Allouez	.50	1
Arnold	4¾	4¾
Atlantic	27	28
Boston & Montana	154	155
Butte & Boston	24	24¼
Calumet & Hecla	496	500
Centennial	10¾	11
Franklin	13	14
Gold Coin Mines	2¾	2½
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	8½
Osceola	41½	42
Pioneer, (gold)	5¾	6½
Quincy	111	112
Santa Ysabel	5½	6½
Tamarack	141	142
Tecumseh	2¼	3
Wolverine	18¾	19

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	271¼	..
Dominion Coal	218¾	221½
Dominion Coal pf	105	107
Edison Electric Illuminating	165	..
Erie Telephone	71	72
General Electric	35	35½
General Electric pf	88	89
Illinois Steel	50	50
Lamson Cons. Store Service	21½	22
Mexican Telephone	50	60
New England Telephone	130	130
Philadelphia Company	24½	25¼
Pullman Palace Car	176	176½
United States Oil	12	..
United States Rubber	15½	16½
Westinghouse Electric	24½	25¼
Westinghouse Electric pf	64¾	..

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4¾	5¼
Old Dominion Copper Mining	24	24¼

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. L. EVANS.—A deficiency judgment for $7,707 was entered yesterday against William L. Evans in favor of M. Gertrude Cohen, on foreclosure of property on Lafayette Road, near Faile Street.

S. WOLF.—Sanford Wolf of 32 Beaver Street confessed judgment yesterday for $4,407 in favor of the Peter Becker Company for merchandise sold to him in 1894. Execution was issued to Deputy Sheriff Roberts.

A. MCMILLAN & CO.—Judgments were entered yesterday by Francis Higgins, as receiver of the North River Bank, against Andrew McMillan and Alfred J. Whitton, who compose the firm of A. McMillan & Co., for $21,318, and against Walter R. Miller for $11,807 on notes made in 1890, which the receiver found among the assets of the bank.

STRUSZ BROTHERS.—Strusz Brothers, shoe manufacturers, of 137-141 North Tenth Street, Brooklyn, have given a bill of sale to Robert G. Summers. A. A. Joseph said yesterday that he had issued a replevin against them for $900, and he understood their liabilities were about $10,000. They have been in business many years, were formerly in business in New York City, and moved to Brooklyn in 1884.

GUARANTEE CLOTHING COMPANY.—Shrier, Vogel & Lemlein, doing business as the Guarantee Clothing Company, at 415 Broadway and 2,336 to 2,340 Third Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, who closed up on Jan. 4, have made an offer to their creditors for a settlement at 50 cents on the dollar, 25 cents cash on Feb. 1 and 25 cents indorsed note payable four months later. The liabilities are about $70,000.

E. COHN.—Emanuel Cohn, manufacturer of briarwood pipes and smokers' articles, at 155 and 157 Leonard Street, has given chattel mortgages to eleven creditors to secure claims to the amount of $6,560. Mr. Cohn declined to say anything about the matter, referring inquirers to Hays & Greenbaum, who represent the mortgagees. Hays & Greenbaum said that his trouble was due to dull business, strong competition, selling goods at too small a margin of profit, and large expenses. They had not yet learned how much his liabilities are, nor the value of the assets. Mr. Cohn is one of the oldest manufacturers in this line in the city, having been in business thirty-two years and has always heretofore paid in full, and a few years ago was estimated worth $40,000. Among those to whom the chattel mortgages were given are B. Levison, $2,456; M. G. Levy, $1,670; I. Lublin, $1,100, and H. Pollock, $1,024.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

BARNETT, Benjamin, and Isaac Cohen—Albert H. Gross $911
BARNES, Mary H., and Frances B. Le Fevre—Central Trust Company; costs 86
BARKER, John G.—Alexander Frazer and James Boyd, as executors, &c. 4,494
BILL, James R.—G. McBride 185
BLAGOFF, William J. and Peter—Otto Seyd.. 515
BERGER, Regina—E. A. Gross and another 168
BRYAN, George E.—J. Cohn and another. 215
BAXTER, Richard, Jr.—Merrill & Baker 72
BOSWORTH, J.—Guernsey—Merrill & Baker 47
BIDWELL, David H.—F. A. Dillingham.. 1,400
CANGRO, Antonio—Congress Brewing Company, Limited 248
CONWAY, Frank—M. J. Storen 97
CARLIN, Anna F.—P. J. Lynch 38
DRUCKER, Max—The Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company 549
DUGGAN, Thomas A.—A. H. Man and others 108
DAMM, Mary—T. Balmford 184
EVANS, William L.—M. G. Cohen, deficiency 7,707
EBERT, Thomas—R. Braun 104
ENOCH, Emma—L. Gandolfi and another. 218
FRIEDMAN, Harris—B. Barnett 113
GEORGE RINGLER & CO.—H. M. Hawkins and another 328
GANDY, Sheppard—B. Altman's service of 150
GREENBERG, Moses L., as administrator—The Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs 109
GRANT, Hugh J., as receiver—H. F. Gillis, costs 77
GREANIE, Mary A.—I. Freid 76
HOWELL, William W.—New Haven Carriage Company 514
HASTINGS, Albert & Ford, Jr.—E. E. Mathews 370
HENNING, J. W.—S. K. McGuire 1,273
HERRICK, Emily L.—B. Altman 197
HONIGSBERG, Leo D.—C. Van Nortwick 220
HEINRICH, Jacob—A. Van Buren and another 29
HELD, Reuben J. and Jeanne J.—B. J. Shoninger and others 329
KUDLAU, Henry—J. Shand 92
KENT & STANLEY COMPANY, Limited—Albert Lorsch and another 6,276
KUPPER, Fritz—F. Vonderlehr and another, costs 38
LIEBERMAN, Simon—M. J. Levy 49
L'HOMMEDIEU, Howard A., or Henry A. —B. Altman 123
LOMBARD, William A.—The National Bank of Commerce, New York 153
LEVY, Louis W.—A. Sidney Rosenthal 515
LUSK, Obed L.—M. J. Levy 298
MITTER, Charles—L. Schlesinger and another 275
MOSKOWITZ, Herman—the German Exchange Bank 4,050
MARSH, Warren H.—Edwin Langdon 618
MAY, John W.—B. Berkman and another.. 298
MCVEIGH, Thomas—George R. Wood 690
MARRONE, Frank—A. Ferretti 173
MILLER, Walter R.—Francis Higgins, receiver, &c. 11,807
MCLAUGHLIN, Bernard—J. W. Ogden 47
OSGOODBY, Alfred B.—William H. Spowers 70
PITCHER, James R.—Atlantic Trust Company 35,884
PARKER, Charles A.—John R. Smith 600
PEABODY, Rushton—Charles S. Bunker, assignee 822
PARKER, Winthrop T.—Merrill & Baker.. 33
POGGI, John—T. J. McGuire 153
ROSS, Alexander—T. H. Babcock 233
ROVENGER, Harris M.—Charles B. Fillebrown and another 1,728
SATTERLEE, Douglas R., and Elizabeth K., Attorneys, &c.—A. E. Gough 1,594
SASSE, Charles L.—H. Hardt 89
SLEAVINE, Martha L.—B. Altman 118
SCHOENING, P. Henry—A. A. Allen and others 91
STANISLAW, Dominick—G. Abendschein. 70
SPOONER, C. Alfred—C. F. Adams 178
SCHARLES, Max B.—J. M. Fuller and another 67
SCHWAB, Jacob—C. B. Fillebrown and another 1,728
THE KENSINGTON COMPANY—E. A. Mallette 270
TAYLOR, Mary E., individuallly, executrix, and trustee—J. Kavanagh and another, costs 104
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—George Brewer 1,737
THE CENTRAL PAINT, OIL AND Varnish Company—The National Linseed Oil Company 3,706
WHITEHEAD, Edward—S. Morris 87
WEINSTEIN, Moses—P. Balindo 38
VAN ARSDALE, Alanson—H. P. DeKay.. 450
VAN ARSDALE, Alanson—George W. Hyatt 400
VAN ARSDALE, Alanson—Hyatt & Ryerson 50
VAN ARSDALE, Alanson—H. P. De Kay and others, costs 153
WILLS, Christopher A.—S. Stolz and another 395
WOLF, Sanford—The Peter Becker Company 4,407
WILLIAM J. MERRITT COMPANY—W. and J. Sloane 295
WHITTON, Alfred J.—Francis Higgins, receiver 21,318
WORTHEN, William H.—B. Colgate and others 32
WRIGHT, G. Frank—Merrill & Baker 32

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold—Other Sales by Brokers and Auction Room Dealings.

Henry M. Denton has sold through H. H. Johnson to J. L. Osborne the plot, southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, 100 by 102.2. A building loan of $180,000 is made by Mr. Denton in connection with the sale, and it is said that the buyer will erect two seven-story apartment houses on the plot.

Mr. Denton has also sold for $30,000 the four-story dwelling, 2,010 Fifth Avenue, 16.3 by 85.

Miles & Helfer have sold for R. H. Moran to Lowenfeld & Prager the old three-story brick building, 40 Gouverneur Street, 24 by 82.

The same brokers have also sold for August Reiner to Thomas Hines the five-story brick double flat, 554 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 25 by 99.11. The seller takes in part payment the three-story dwelling, 167 Taylor Street, Brooklyn.

Arthur R. Parsons has sold for J. Carlyle Raymond to a builder for improvement the plot, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 80 by 95.

Henry C. Niese has sold to H. M. Braem the six-story building, 20 Bond Street, 25.8 by 100. The price is reported at $125,000, the buyer giving in part payment a residence at Lenox, Mass.

J. B. Ketcham has sold for W. E. Pruden for $35,000 the five-story brick flat, 155 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 75 by 100.

It is reported that Walter Brothers of San Francisco have sold the lot on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Mrs. Josephine Schmid of 807 Fifth Avenue took title yesterday from the New York Investment and Improvement Company for the plot of land situated on the southeast corner of Grand Boulevard and Cathedral Parkway, being 100 feet on Grand Boulevard by 100 feet on Cathedral Parkway, running south 125 feet, with an irregular easterly boundary line, at the consideration of $90,000.

Rumors were plenty down town yesterday regarding three sales, or trades, involving amounts from $200,000 to $800,000. Brokers and interested parties, while admitting in at least one case that negotiations were on, refused to make any definite disclosures.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Adrian H. Muller & Son sold at executor's sale to George F. Stitt for $5,900 the four-story brick building, 5 East Fourteenth Street, 32 by 128, leasehold.

George R. Read sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, Elihu B. Frost, as assignee, for $11,623 the brick and wood yard, with two-story brick office, 334 and 336 East Thirty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to P. A. Cassidy for $15,350 the two-story frame dwelling, with two-story frame building at the rear, 822 Forest Avenue, 27 by 135.

Thompson & Proyor sold in foreclosure to P. C. Smith for $16,100 the four-story brownstone front tenement, 976 Second Avenue, 20.5 by 100.

To-day's Auction Sale.

The following sale at auction is down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Thompson & Proyor, foreclosure sale, Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, 158 Second Avenue, northeast corner of Tenth Street. 25 by 105, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $26,769.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-second Street, north side, and Sixty-third Street, south side, 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 81, Frederick King, of 62 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Newman & Durand, of 244 West Fourteenth Street, architects; cost, $36,000.

Sixty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, for a two-story brick hotel, 25 by 100, and a two-story brick office building, with store, 75.5 by 80, Charles T. Barney, of 7 Wall Street, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $30,000.

No. 28 to 34 Pitt Street, for three six-story brick flats, 25 by 85.2 and 37.6 by 88.5, Fay & Stacom of 337 Pleasant Avenue, owners; Charles Rentz of 153 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $72,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, north side, 331.6 feet west of Willis Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 82, Henry Miller of 701 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; H. T. Howell of 748 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $48,000.

Vyse Avenue, west side, 93.9 feet north of Freeman Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21.6 by 52, Marie Toelberg of 1,219 Hoe Avenue, owner; Niels Toelberg, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

No. 46 Water Street, to a five-story brick and frame store and lofts, 31 by 69; Almy G. Gallatin of 670 Fifth Avenue, owner; John B. Snook & Son of 261 Broadway, architects; cost, $1,000.

Forest Avenue, west side, 299.7 feet north of Cedar Place, to a two-story and basement frame dwelling, Clara Decker of 841 Forest Avenue, owner; J. N. Decker, architect; cost, $1,500.

STREET OPENING AND IMPROVEMENT MATTERS.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED (Offices of the Commissioners are at 90 and 92 West Broadway)—Certain lands in the block bounded by Mott, Bayard, Mulberry, and Canal Streets. Hearings for objectors Jan. 20. Application to be made to the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part III., Jan. 26.

Northerly side of Sixth Street, between Avenues B and C. Hearings for objectors Jan. 25. Application to be made to the Supreme Court Jan. 27.

Certain lands on Jerome and Walton Avenues north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street. Hearings for objectors Jan. 25. Report to be made to the Supreme Court Jan. 27.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR OPENING STREETS AND AVENUES—Union Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to the Boston Road. Area of assessment includes land bounded and described as follows:

On the north by the southerly side of Jefferson Street and the southerly side of Jefferson Street produced from a line drawn parallel to Boston Road and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly side thereof to the westerly side of Prospect Avenue; on the east by the westerly side of Prospect Avenue, from the northerly boundary of area of assessment to a line drawn parallel to East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly side thereof; on the south by a line drawn parallel to East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly side thereof, and on the west by the easterly side of Tinton Avenue, from a line drawn parallel to East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and distant 100 feet southerly from the southerly side thereof to the northerly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; thence by the northerly side of East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street to the westerly side of Clinton Avenue; thence by a line drawn parallel to Boston Road and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly side thereof to the southerly side of Jefferson Street.

Franklin Avenue from Third Avenue to Crotona Park. Area of assessment includes land bounded and described as follows:

On the north by a line drawn parallel to Crotona Park, South, and said Crotona Park, South, produced and distant 400 feet northerly from the northerly side thereof; on the south by East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street; on the east by a line drawn parallel to Boston Road and distant 100 feet easterly from the easterly side thereof, from East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; thence along Boston Road to its intersection with Prospect Avenue; thence along Prospect Avenue to its intersection with Crotona Park, South; thence along a line drawn at right angles to Crotona Park, South, to the northern boundary of area of assessment, and on the west by Third Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street to Spring Place or East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street; thence along a line drawn parallel to Third Avenue and distant 100 feet westerly from the westerly side thereof to the southern boundary of area of assessment.

Payment of assessments to be made on or before Feb. 28. After that date interest will be collected on all assessments remaining unpaid.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

AMETHYST AV, e s, 100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 75x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Jacob Sommer $100
AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 79th St, 102.2x100; Henry M. Denton and wife to Dora Osborne 1
CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, 25x19.11x26.5x28.6; Thomas W. Conkling and another, executors, to the New York Investment and Improvement Company 50
CEDAR ST, e s, 100 ft s of Cornell Av, 50x100; Lily L. Shirmer to Ellen Carroll and others $25
CLARKE PLACE, s s, 314.11 ft e of Central Av, 50x200; James O. Barrows to Charles S. Woodward 4,550
DECATUR AV, e s, 100 ft s of 196th St, 40.5x100x49.2x100; Francis D. Dowley, referee, to William Wirth and wife. 2,000
ELLIOTT PLACE, s e corner of Jerome Av, 106x115.8x104x112.7; W. W. Strouse and wife to George W. McAdam 12,000
FORSYTH ST, e s, 125 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; Jonas Well and others to Leopold Kaufmann 1
HANOVER ST, 8; W. P. Butler and another to John C. Brown 1
LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 137th St, 25x100; Dominic O'Reilly and wife to Alvis Soeller and wife 14,500
LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 137th St, 25x100; Mary M. Gilroy to Dominic O'Reilly, ½ part 1
LINCOLN AV, s s, 25 ft n of 137th St, 25x100; Dominic O'Reilly and wife to Thomas F. Gilroy 9,000
LOT 23, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, to James F. Halpin 1,425
LOT 41, Block A, amended map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Charles Knauf and wife to Mary A. Quinn 3,900
LOT 451, map of Van Nest Park; Henry P. Tipp and wife to Henry J. Semke 4,000
LOTS 20 and 21, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots, Bathgate estate; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as executor, to Henrietta M. Carter and another 7,200
MORRIS PLACE, w s, 95 ft s of 161st St, 50x125; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Ethelbert Wilson 7,000
MORRIS PLACE, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 45x125; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, referee, to Ethelbert Wilson 6,000
PARK AV, n w corner of 74th St, 99.6x102.2; Adolf Kuttroff and wife to Elias Kempner 1
PARK AV, n e corner of 81st St, 62.2x80; Charles Donohue, referee, to Jacob M. Newman 35,250
PART OF LOT 336, map of East Morrisania; Maggie Noulett to John Noulett. 1
PROPOSED ST, w s, 62.2 ft s of south boundary line of H. W. T. Mall, 62.2x225.3x102.6; Joseph Robinson to Jacob Stelbach 1
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 25 ft n of 12th St, 75x100; Ellen M. Chambers to James V. Lawrence 1
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, Lot 11, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, 25x100; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to James V. Lawrence 450
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, Lot 12, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, 25x100; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to James V. Lawrence 450
PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, Lot 10, map of property of Joseph S. Wood, 25x100; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to James V. Lawrence 450
RIDGE ST, 175, 25x100; Isaac Rushin and others to Julius Miller 85
RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 83d St, 57.3x107.6x52.2x88.9; Charles Dowley and wife to Charles H. C. Beakes 1
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 50.7 ft e of Ridge St, 25x102.11; Rachel Solomon to William Solomon, one-half part 1
ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 75 ft s of 139th St, 25x102.9x25x102.2; Stephen J. Egan and wife to Charles Bosch 100
WEST BROADWAY, 847, s s, 125 ft n of Grand St, 24.9x100; Mary H. Aldrich to George F. Peck 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 47, map of Washingtonville, 88.11x127.7x 38.9x131.7; Gerson Mayer and wife to Bertha Beringer 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w s, Lot 47, map of Washingtonville, 88.11x127.7x 38.9x131.7; Bertha Beringer to Gerson Mayer 1
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, Lot 47, map of Washingtonville; Margaret Harjers to Gerson Mayer 1
9TH AV, w s, 44.4 ft n of 21st St, 18.7x 90; Charles W. Jones to Ella R. Jones. 1
107TH AV, n w s of Lot 598, map of C. C. Moore, 24.8x100; Paul McKenney, Jr., to Louise Schultz 1
28TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 22x irregular; Jacob Benner and wife to Edward F. Denner 27,000
46TH ST, n s, 371.4 ft e of 10th Av, 26.4 x100.5; William Dohrmann to Jacob Dohrmann 1
46TH ST, n s, 371.4 ft e of 10th Av, 26.4 x100.5; Jacob Dohrmann to Wilhelmine Dorhmann 1
52D ST, 237 West, 26x100.5; Edward B. Gethin to Mary R. Sayre 1
57TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 75x 100.5; Central Congregational Church to Church of the Strangers 85,000
71ST ST, n s, 418.9 ft w of West End Av, 18.9x102.2; Charles C. Beakes and wife to Charles Lowen 100
84TH ST, 338 West, 20x102.2; Maude Stover and another to Oscar Unz 20,000
84TH ST, 338 West, 20.1x102.2; Ella B. Stover, by guardian, to Oscar Unz 500
102D ST, s s, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8 x59x16.9x61.9; Maria E. Kent et al. to Louis Lese and another 1
103D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Linus A. Gould to Jacob Wiedhopf 7,500
110TH ST, s e corner of Grand Boulevard, 100x100x irregular; the New York Investment and Improvement Company to Peter C. Eckhardt, Jr. 90,000
110TH ST, s e corner of Grand Boulevard, 100x100x irregular; Peter C. Eckhardt, Jr., and wife to Josephine Schmid 90,000
121ST ST, 520 West, 23x100.11; Isaac Marx to Mary E. Gaylor 5,250
128TH ST, s s, 161.3 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x 98.11; Martha J. Sherwood to James Ayer 1

Recorded Leases.

DOWNS, Sarah A. B., to Mary A. Hackett; 134 and 136 East 18th St, 3¼ years. $3,250, $3,500
EGGERS, George W., to Henry Weismann; 2,240 7th Av, 6 years 1,500
LEVY, George W., to Thomas Le Boutillier; 18 East 17th St, 5 years $4,200, 4,500
VAN GRIES, Magdalena, to John Dietz; 277 Church St, basement floor, 5 7-12 years 420

Mortgages Recorded.

ALTSCHUL, Jacob, to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 82d St, 291.9 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years $3,000
BRADLEY, Henry D., to F. Sturges Allen; s s of 142d St, 231.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 75x100, demand 3,000
BEAKES, Charles H. C., to Charles Lowen; n e corner Riverside Av and 83d St, 1 year 15,000
BUHLER, William, to the New York Life Insurance Company; n s of 88th St, 201.4 ft e of Riverside Av, 5 years 26,000
BERINGER, Bertha, to Jacob Horowitz; n w s of White Plains Road, Lot 47, map of Washingtonville, demand 1,000
DENNER, Edward F., to John Denner; n s of 28th St, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 12,000
DOWLING, Michael J., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 392, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 300
DOWLING, Jeremiah and Mary A., to Malinda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 394, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 600
ECKHARDT, Peter C., Jr., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; n corner of 110th St and Grand Boulevard, 3 years 65,000
GUERINEAU, William S., and William H. Drake to Townsend Hawxhurst; n s of 13th St, 88 ft e of Avenue B, 3¼ years.. 3,000
GODWARD, William H., to the People's Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of 21st St, 275 ft w of 8th Av, leasehold, installments 3,250
GRUMMAN, Sarah A., to Catharine L. Beekman; 44 Forsyth St, 3 years 400
GRAHAM, Thomas F., to George W. Moore; s s of Webster Av, 1,150 ft s of Woodlawn Road, 1 year 175
HALPIN, James F., to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company; Lot 23, Block 2,929, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 3 years $12
HUNT, William H., and Jessie J., to Joseph O. Clement; s s of 183d St, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 1,000
KIERSTED, Amelia, to Francis W. Nuboer and others, trustees, &c.; n s of 123d St, 106.4 ft w of 7th Av, widened, 3 years 9,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Eliza M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c.; e s of Forsyth St, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 3 years 28,000
KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Elizh M. Zerega and others, trustees, &c.; e s of Forsyth St, 125 ft e of Stanton St, 3 years 28,000
KEMPNER, Elias, to Adolf Kuttroff; s s of 74th St, 99.8 ft w of Park Av, 3 years. 64,000
KEEGAN, Catherine E., to George C. Basch; 315 East 26th St, ½ year 125
LAMOTHE, Albert, to James Bromley; Lot 394, Block L, amended map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 2½ years 500
LESLEY, Alexander G., to George H. Lesley; s s of Sidney St, 46.7 ft w of Troy St, 24th Ward, 5 years 500
LESE, Louis, and Samuel Otto to Edward Winslow; s s of 2d St, 291.8 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years 5,500
LARSEN, Pauline, to Lytle & Gordon and another; s e corner of 135th St and Brown Place, demand 2,200
LARSEN, Pauline, to Charles Thiel; s e corner of 135th St and Brown Place, demand 500
McADAM, George W., to William W. Strouse; s e corner of Elliot Place and Jerome Av, 1¼ years 5,000
MASIN, Barbara, to Vincent Masin; s s of 64th St, 156 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year.. 2,400
MOORE, Katharine E., to Anna H. Stebbins and another; s s of 20th St, 350 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years 14,000
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and Joseph Hamershlag to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of West End Av, 75.11 ft n of 102d St, 2 years 10,000
OPPENHEIMER, David E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 110th St, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years 25,000
OSBORNE, Dora, to Henry M. Denton; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 79th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) 61,400
PUGH, Paul B., to Alexander Walker; n s of 27th St, 121.8 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year 5,000
QUINN, Mary, to Charles Knauf; Lot 41, Block A, map of property of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 2 years 800
SHERIDAN, John J., to Miranda G. Mace and others, executors, &c.; Lot 391, map of Laconia Park, 3 years 340
SIGEL, Caroline, to George W. S. Elliott; w s of Fox St, 361 ft n of 165th St, 1½ years 100
SOELLER, Alois, and wife to Samuel Greenbaum and another, trustees; n e corner of Lincoln Av and 187th St, 3 years 8,500
STOKES, Jane A., to Josephine Hess; 508 6th Av, 2 years 18,500
STOKES, Jane A., to Josephine Hess; s s of 132d St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 19,000
SCHULTZ, Louise, to Paul McKenney; Lot 595, map of lands of C. C. Moore, 16th Ward, 3 years 18,000
STOKES, Jane A., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee, &c.; 503 6th Av, 2 months 1,000
SOMMER, Jacob, to Ephraim B. Levy; e s of Amethyst Av, 100 ft n of Morris Park Av, 1 year 1,600
TUTHILL, Rose T., and another to Josephine A. Rhodebeck; w s of 2d Av, 20 ft s of 44th St, 3 years 8,000
WEBER, John, to George Ebret; n e corner 83d St and Madison Av, 1 year.... 30,000
WIRTH, William and Kate, to Francis D. Dowley, referee; e s of Decatur Av, 100 ft s of 159th St, 8 years 1,000
WOODWARD, Charles S., to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; s s of Clarke Place, 14.9 ft e of Central Av, 50x200 to Arcularius Place, installments 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BASCH, George C., to John Miller $125
BUSSING, Amanda, to Ralph O. Ives, trustee 6,000
LOWEN, Charles, to Morris Steinhardt.... 15,000
LEE, Robert P., and another, executors, &c., to Mary A. Danvers and another, executors, &c. 5,038
LEE, Robert P., and another, executors, &c., to Robert P. Lee and another, executors, &c. ..... Nominal
POWERS, James P., to Thomas C. Campbell ..... Nominal
RUTHERFURD, Anna, administratrix, to Mira A. Bowie ..... Omitted
THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to Joseph Schnetter 5,000
THE NEW YORK INVESTMENT AND Improvement Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Society 45,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Newburgh Savings Bank 15,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Frederick Kreusler 19,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George W. Moore 4,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to George W. Moore 4,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BROWN PLACE, s e corner of 135th St, 50x100; Peter J. Cooney against Peter Larsen 63
DAVIDSON AV, w s, 150 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; D. L. Delaney against Carry J. Singhi, owner; H. U. Singhi, contractor. 133
DAVIDSON AV, w s, 275 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; D. L. Delaney against Carry J. Singhi, owner; H. U. Singhi, contractor. 143
DAVIDSON AV, w s, 160 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; D. L. Delaney against Carry J. Singhi, owner; H. U. Singhi, contractor. 133
HAMILTON TERRACE, s w corner of 144th St, 96x80; John Fimian against H. W. Powell, owner and contractor 1,044
LEXINGTON AV, 161 and 163; James Y. Watkins & Son against Thomas A. McCahill, owner; Emilio Rodriquez, contractor 20
PARK ST, 46, and 504 Pearl St; Samuel Ostergren against Eliza Cunningham and M. Bacci, owner; A. Borrone and Peter Integlia, contractors 85
SPRING ST, 149; The Crossley & L'Hommedieu Heating Company against George Saward, owner and contractor 1
WHITE ST, 125; Charles L. Volckhausen against Agnes R. Albinger, owner and contractor 100
WHITE ST, 125; Phillip Semmer Glass Company, Limited, against Agnes R. Albinger, owner and contractor 1
35TH ST, 149 and 151 West; Joseph G. Brinkman against William E. Conkling and Jordan L. Mott, owner; William N. Houghton, lessee and contractor 131
42D ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of Park Av, 25x100; James Rogers against Mary Cotter, owner and contractor 1
165TH ST, s s, 157 ft e of Brook Av, 50x 100; W. W. Smith and Frank T. Morrill against Joseph Stewart, owner and contractor 840
ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.
82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, —x—; Mary Cotter on Charles H. Dugliss to James Rogers 887
99TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100; Babette Blumenthal on the Citizens' Savings Bank to McDougall and Potter Company, 2 orders 550

Lis Pendens.

BARKER AV, e s, 67 ft n of Julianna St, 33x 100; Ellen A. Wilkinson against James A. Cunningham, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. De La Mare.
LUDLOW ST, 16; Silvie M. Warner and another, as committee, against Karl M. Wallach and others, (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, E. G. Kremer.
MONROE PL, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x ½ block on 24th St, n s, 293 ft e of 11th Av, 57x98.9, 1-30 part; Marie E. Jacobson against Harriet Ferry, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.
MOTT AV, e s, at n corner of lands of Carley, runs n 25x222x25.6x217; Miles Gearon against Katharine Schaeffel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Gearon.
ST. LUKE'S PLACE, 17; John Haven against Ellen Gunning and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Miller.
3D AV, s w corner of 170th St, 26x122.6x irregular; A. Straley and others against Benjamin Steinhardt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Straley, Hasbrouck & Schloeder.
12TH ST, s s, 246 ft c of 6th Av, 19.4x103.3; the Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion against Charles S. Bell and another, executors, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. B. Pine.
18TH ST, s s, 138 ft w of Avenue C, 25x ½ block; John S. Siney against Conrad Zeiger and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Van Vechten.
47TH ST, n s, 431.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.5; United States Trust Company of New York against Henry W. A. Haase and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. W. Sheldon.
52D ST, n s, 800 ft e of 11th Av, 26x100.5; George Vaubel against Edward B. Gethin, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, L. S. Goebel.
58TH ST, 202 to 206 West; the Gillen Printing Company against Abram Bernard, (action to set aside deeds, &c.;) attorneys, Oppenheim & Severance.
82D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25x102.2; Charles H. Dugliss against Mary Cotter and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys,

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW CARS.

The Railroad's Latest New York and Chicago Limited Service Starts To-day—The Equipment Unexcelled.

The finest train of cars for the new service of the Pennsylvania Road between New York and Chicago was placed on exhibition yesterday in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, in Jersey City. The train is known as the "Pennsylvania Limited." All the cars are of the latest design, and fitted with modern appliances. These cars will be put into service to-day.

A number of prominent railroad officials and hotel men were invited to inspect the train. The guests were taken over the road as far as Rahway. During the trip the cars were thoroughly inspected. The exterior decorations are different from any heretofore used by the company. Instead of the dark red which has been the standard color of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, all the cars of the Limited are painted green to the window level, and from there to the top of the cars, a cream color.

The train consists of sleepers, smoking, and an observation car.

The chief improvements in the interior construction and appointments of the train over the old Limited is in the observation car. This car, named Fortuna, is one of the most elaborate examples of the Pullman Company's art. It contains, in addition to the observation room, six exclusive compartments, each finished in a different colored wood, and furnished to correspond. One compartment is finished in Circassian walnut; another in Tobasco mahogany; another in English oak; another in vermilion; another in rosewood; another in St. Jago mahogany. The upholstery and drapery in each of these compartments is wrought tapestry.

The observation room, besides a full complement of chairs and settees, contains a handsome secretary and bookcase, and tête-à-tête, which occupies the centre. The wood-work of this car is most ornate and beautiful. The ceiling is elaborately decorated in green and gold. The enlarged windows and the new combined gas and electric globes furnish abundant light. The ceiling of the observation platform is dome-shaped, which at night may be illuminated. The entire train is lighted by combined gas and electric globes depending from the ceiling as well as by movable electric bulbs.

The other cars composing the exhibition train are the composite car Arcadia, dining car Savarin, and the drawing room sleeping cars Marigold and Narcissus.

Each car has a distinct individuality, but when connected into what seems to be one elongated car by the wide and spacious vestibules, the train is, to all intents and purposes, one vehicle, combining all the comforts and many of the luxuries of the modern hotel.

Among the guests were A. E. Hill, B. L. McClain, R. Ten Broeck of the Northern Pacific Railroad, W. C. Locherty, W. C. Carson, from the Mexican Central Railroad; E. F. Burnett, E. D. Simonson, W. P. Hoyt, Missouri Pacific Railroad; W. M. Marshall, Northern Pacific Railroad; W. H. Woolverton, S. W. F. Draper, L. H. Nutting, Southern Pacific Railroad; George Murray, H. H. Brockway, H. J. Jackson, Jr., W. J. Quinn, J. H. Breslin, E. P. Patch, S. Ford, W. L. Jaques, and William Taylor.

The electric power is furnished by a dynamo placed in the rear of the smoking car. The train will accommodate about 150 passengers. The train crew consists of about twenty-eight men. Besides these, a maid is employed, and an electrician. Three trains of the same description will later be added to the service.

RAID ON A QUEENS POOLROOM.

Five Hundred Men Escape Through Doors and Windows—None Arrested.

Detective Sergts. Vachris and Claugher, with several policemen, made a raid on a poolroom in the borough of Queens yesterday afternoon. The alleged poolroom was in Ridgewood, just across the line from Brooklyn. It was in a building belonging to Louis Orthlevs, in Flushing Avenue, near Metropolitan Avenue.

There were about 500 men in the place at the time, and when the lookout gave the warning of the approach of the officers, the crowd made a break for the doors and windows. Every one escaped, and no arrests were made. The blackboards, betting pads, and other furnishings were confiscated.

East River Bridge Plans.

A meeting of the East River Bridge Commission was held Wednesday at the offices of the commission, 49 Chambers Street. The plans and specifications for the steel tower of the new structure, submitted by Chief Engineer La Rue Buck, were approved, and it was decided that bids be invited at once. The bids will be opened in about three weeks. The engineer estimates that the total cost of the steel towers will be between $700,000 or $800,000.

No Union Hill (N. J.) Post Office.

The Union Hill, N. J., Board of Council has been notified by the United States postal authorities that owing to the fact that there is a Post Office in Union Hill, N. Y., the laws of the Postal Department prevent the establishment of a Post Office in Union Hill, N. J., because of the similarity of the State initials.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01⅛
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.15
Cotton, middling	.05 15-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	8.25
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05
Lard, prime	5.00
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Lake copper, ingot	10.90

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Flour dull and easy; No. 2 Spring wheat, 86@86¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 80@90c; No. 2 red, 66¾@69¼c; No. 2 corn, 26⅞@27c; No. 2 oats, 22c; No. 2 white, free on board, 25¼c; No. 3 white, free on board, 24@25c; No. 2 rye, 44½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 27½@29½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.18¼@$1.23; prime timothy seed, $2.77½; mess pork, per barrel, $9.30@$9.35; lard, per 100 lb, $4.70; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.85@$4.90; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

Political developments with Spain produced no positive influence upon the market, beyond causing a nervous feeling. The market was exceptionally small in every respect. Opening steady at unchanged prices to a point decline, subsequent trading was within a range of 7-4 points, with the market finally barely steady at a net decline of 1@3 points. Total sales, futures, 159,100 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	5.70	5.71	5.68	5.68@5.69
February	5.70	5.71	5.69	5.68@5.69
March	5.74	5.74	5.72	5.72@5.73
April	5.77	5.78	5.76	5.76@5.77
May	5.81	5.83	5.79	5.79@5.80
June	5.85	5.85	5.83	5.82@5.83
July	5.88	5.89	5.86	5.86@5.87
August	5.91	5.92	5.89	5.89@5.90
September	5.90	5.91	5.89	5.89@5.90
October	5.92	5.94	5.91	5.91@5.93
November				5.93@5.95

Southern spot market: Middling—New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Wilmington, 5 7-16c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5½@5 9-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Middling uplands, 5 7-32d; January, 309v; January-February, 308b; February-March, 308b; March-April, 308¼b; April-May, 309½b; May-June, 310¼b; June-July, 311½b; July-August, 312½s; August-September, 313b; September-October, 314s; October-November, 314½s; November-December, 315s.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Dealings in wheat were again of a small, unsatisfactory nature, entirely local, and not calculated to inspire bull courage, except through an overconfident exhibition of short selling, such as produced the final sharp upturn in prices. Values declined all the forenoon, rallying only in response to steadier late markets abroad, as expressed in the partial 10 points' net advance at Paris and a Liverpool recovery of half its initial loss. For the balance of the day our market ruled inactive but steady in the hands of scalpers, advancing to the highest point in final transactions, helped by a good short demand in the Chicago pit and reported sales of 6 loads No. 2 red wheat to a French house. This, with 8 loads sold to other shippers, comprised the day's export trade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—January, 90c; May, 89¼@89⅝c; July, 87⅝c; No. 1 hard, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, 91c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 13.—No. 1 Northern cash, 91c; May, 90¼c; July, 88⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 13.—No. 1 Northern, 92½c; No. 2 Spring, 88c; May, 90c.

Corn.

No. 2 closed, 34⅛c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28¾c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track mixed, 28¼@29½c; track white, 29@32c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 54⅝c; No. 1 Western, 55⅜c, free on board, afloat New York. BARLEY—35c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Barley—No. 3, 27@42c. Rye—44½c; May 47c. Flax—$1.19; Northwest, $1.23; May $1.22½. Timothy—Cash and January, $2.67½; March, $2.85.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.25; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.55; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.75@$3.95; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.35. RYE FLOUR—$2.50@$3.20. CORNMEAL—Kiln dried, $1.80@$2.10 as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 90c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 65@67c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 67½@75c; Spring bulk, 65@67½c; 100 lb, middling bulk, 75@77½c; rye feed, 62½c; city feed, 70c; hominy chop, 65c; buckwheat grain, 35@36c, cost, insurance, and freight New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 13.—Flour—First patents, $4.95@$5.05; second patents, $4.80@$4.90; first clears, $3.90@$4; second clears, $2.90@$3.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
January	97⅞	98⅝	97⅞	98½
May	91⅝	92⅛	91½	92⅛
July	85¼	85¾	85¼	85⅝
Corn—				
May	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼
Oats—				
May				28½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	90½	90¾	90½	90¾
May	90	90¾	89⅝	90½
July	80⅞	81⅛	80½	81
Corn—				
January				26⅜
May	29	29¼	28⅞	29⅛
July	30	30¼	30	30½
Oats—				
January				22
May	23⅜	23¼	23½	23⅝
July	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22¼

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9.75@$11.25. BEEF—Mess, $8@$8.50; family, $11@$11.50; packet, $9@$10; extra India mess, $15@$16. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 4⅜c; 180-lb, 4⅞c; 160-lb, 5c; 140-lb, 5¼c; 120-lb, 5½c; pigs, 5¼@5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6c; 10-lb, 5⅝c; 12-lb, 5¼@5½c; 14-lb, 5c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 7c; Western, green, 16-lb, 6½c. TALLOW—3⅝c; country, 3⅜@3¾c. LARD—$5; city lard, $4.70; refined, South America, $5.60; Continent, $5.15; Brazil, kegs, $6.75; compound city, 4¾c; Western, 4¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4¾c; city lard, stearine, 5⅝c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 13.—Close: Pork—January, $9.30; May, $9.42½. Lard—January, $4.67½; May, $4.77½; July, $4.87½; September, $4.95. Ribs—January, $4.52½; May, $4.72½.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 56s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 27s 6d; 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 27s; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 6d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

COFFEE.

Opening quiet and steady, with European cable accounts quite as good as expected, the market ruled inactive throughout the session with a generally feeble undertone, except near the close, when prices rallied on light local covering, with the market finally steady, net unchanged to 5 points higher. Sales on the call, 1,250 bags; up to 12 M., 6,000 bags, and for the entire session, 12,750 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January				5.40@5.45
February				5.45@5.50
March	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60@5.65
April				5.65@5.75
May	5.75	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
June				5.80@5.85
July				5.85@5.90
August				5.90@5.95
September	5.95	6.00	5.95	5.95@6.00
October	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00@6.05
November	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.05@6.10
December	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10@6.15

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average nominal. Hamburg unchanged; sales, 14,000 bags. Havre ¼f higher; sales, 11,000 bags; January, 37.50; February, 37.50 March, 37.75; April, 38.00; May, 38.00; June, 38.25; July, 38.25; August, 38.50; September, 38.75; October, 38.75; November, 39.00; December, 39.25. Rio—No. 7, 8@25.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 96° test, 4 3-16c; Muscovado, 89° test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3½c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@16c; prime Summer yellow, 22¼@23c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 24@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American raw, 42@43c; American boiled, 44@45c; Calcutta raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 41@42c.

WOOL.

Pulled wools share the usual quiet tendency in the market, little demand is in sight, and comparatively little interest is developed. However, prices are firm, and the general hopeful outlook for an advance is present. The current quotations, based upon Wool Exchange official classifications, are as follows: Fine A, 49@52c; A supers, 46@48c; B supers, 41@43c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California finest, 52@53c; California, second, 51c; Western extra, 47@49c; Western super, 41@44c; Western low, 32@35c.

The week's market has failed to show the large run of sales of the two weeks previous, but, notwithstanding this, the demand has been more active and general—that is, has not been confined to a few large operators, but to a large number of smaller buyers who are taking wools in accordance with their requirements. Every class of wool is coming in for a good notice. This is regarded by dealers generally as a more gratifying feature, as it indicates that consumers are meeting requirements in accordance with their needs. The market is expected to develop this feature in a still more pronounced form as the month advances. The prices are really stronger than for some time past, and there has been a fair demand in several grades. The sales of Territories have again been fairly active on the basis of 50c (scoured) for fine and fine medium. There has been little inquiry for some grades of fleece wools. Ohio delaine and No. 1 are now quoted at 31c for choice lots, with many holders adhering firmly to these prices. Australian wools hold firm, and importers are gradually hardening their prices. Quotations on fleeces in Ohio and Pennsylvania X and above are 27@28c; XX and above, 30@31c; delaines, 30@31c. Michigan X is selling around 24c, while XX Michigan combing is said to bring from 28c to 29c. Texas wools in Spring medium range from 16c to 18c, which puts them on a scoured basis of from 43c to 45c. Spring fine are quoted from 17c to 18c, and 50c to 52c scoured. Territory wools, in Montana fine medium and fine, are quoted from 16c to 18c, which, scoured, are valued at 48c to 50c, and staple 52c to 53c. On Tuesday next the first series of the London wool auctions will open. These are catalogued to last until Feb. 4. The total available for this sale, so far, amounts to 117,000 bales, and the trade generally are looking forward to a firm market.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A sale of 3,260 bales of sheepskins was held here to-day. The prices obtained for clothing and combing follow: Queensland, 1,104 bales, 3¾@5¾d.; Melbourne, 140 bales, 3¾@5¾d.; South Australia, 386 bales, 3¼@5¾d.; West Australia, 429 bales, 2½@5¾d.; Tasmania, 287 bales, 3⅝@5¾d.; New Zealand, 633 bales, 2⅜@7d.; Natal, 61 bales, 4½d.; Punta Arenas, 195 bales, 3½@6¼d.; Buenos Ayres, 26 bales, 3½@4⅞d.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3.37½; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 34@34½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.47½; E, $1.52½; F, $1.65; G, $1.70; H, $1.85; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.15; N, $2.40; W. G., $2.65; W. W., $3.10.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 13.—Turpentine, 32c. Resin, A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, $1.30, F, $1.35; G, $1.50; H, $1.70; I, $1.80; K, $1.90; M, $2; N, $2.10@$2.20; W G, $2.30@$2.40; W W, $2.65@$2.75.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 13.—Turpentine, 32@32½c. Resin, $1.15@$1.20.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.—Turpentine, 31½c. Resin unchanged.

METALS.

IRON—$6.60@6.70. SPELTER—3.90@4c.
LEAD—3.62½@3.67½c. TIN—13.80@13.90c.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Dressed beef, 7@8c.
CALVES—Veals, $5@$7.75; grassers, $3@$3.50; city dressed veals, 9@11c.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.75; lambs, $5.50@$6.20; dressed mutton, 7@8c; dressed lambs, 7½@9½c.
HOGS—$3.70@$4.

EXCURSIONS.

GAZE'S TOURS FARE $480.00

All Necessary Expenses Included.

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A pleasant Excursion to the principal cities and resorts of Florida leaves by CLYDE LINE, Jan. 18, or by PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Jan. 25, visiting Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Ormond, Ocklawaha River, etc.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HEAR
D. L. MOODY,
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
SUNDAY, JAN. 16,
at 3 and 8 P. M. Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.
J. H. BURKE WILL SING.

LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 73d St.—Dr. Remensnyder on "BOOK AND PERSONALITY OF DAVID" at 11 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; makes all kinds of desserts; good baker; fancy and plain cooking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class; city reference; private family only. A. A., Box 340, 530 6th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. C. Smith, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker; used to best work; makes over also; best reference. Mme. Daillet, 144 West 62d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class German laundress wishes to take wash at home; also lace cleaning; first-class references. Mrs. Vetter, 234 East 76th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St., third floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; lady or gentleman; treats massage; terms reasonable; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties; neat, willing, sober, honest, and industrious; six years' personal city references. R., Box 6, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Englishman as butler; thoroughly understands his work; six years' reference. W., 439 4th Av.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—Wife superior laundress; thoroughly experienced; highest personal references; careful driver; painstaking, temperate. American, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN, &c.—By thoroughly experienced single coachman; make himself useful; understands gardening; unexceptionable personal and written references. S. J., 530 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; can drive four; five years' city reference from last employer, who may be seen. J. D., 443 8th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By single man; practical in all branches. Practical, Bridgeman & Co., 37 East 19th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Where waitress or butler is kept; 4 years' personal city references; willing, useful; care gentleman's clothes, &c. Henry, 162 East 23d St.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY SAILING FOR EUROPE WISHES TO place chef, butler, and chambermaid or nurse. 604 5th Av.

NURSE, &c.—As nurse or invalid's attendant; by an experienced, well-educated man, having excellent medical and private references; no objection to leaving city. Borows, 396 4th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

YOUNG LADY TO LEARN STENOGRAPHY for position worth $12 a week. JOHN R. FREE, 220 Broadway.

WANTED—Laundress; must have city reference. Apply at 414 5th Av., between 10:30 and 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Editorial assistant on professional weekly; college man, with reporter or writing experience. L., Box 129 Times.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

WINTER RESORTS.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MORRIS WEISS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 5th day of January, 1898, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 17th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter L. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, opposite the centre of a party wall, distant seventy-six feet four and one-half inches northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line or side of Pleasant Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, running thence easterly and parallel with 115th Street, and part of the way through said party wall, ninety-four feet; thence northerly, parallel with Pleasant Avenue nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to a point opposite the centre of another party wall; thence westerly, again parallel with 115th Street, and through said party wall ninety-four feet to the easterly side or line of Pleasant Avenue, and thence southerly along the same nineteen feet seven and one-half inches to the point or place of beginning, be said distances and dimensions more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the party of the first part by party of the second part and wife by deed of even date, and to be recorded simultaneously herewith, and this mortgage being given to secure the consideration or purchase money for said conveyance.—Dated New York, December 23, 1897.

JOHN DELAHUNTY, Referee.
D. SOLIS RITTERBRAND, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, New York City.
d24-2aw3wF&M&ja14

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JETTER, GOTTLIEB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GOTTLIEB JETTER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Forster, Hotaling & Klenke, 207 East Fifty-fourth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March, 1898.—Dated New York, September, 1897.—EDWARD J. JETTER, ANNIE J. JETTER, Executors. FORSTER, HOTALING & KLENKE, Attorneys for Executors, 59 Wall Street, New York City. s8-1aw6mF

JUDSON, SOPHRONIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SOPHRONIA JUDSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of November, 1897. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Executor. n5-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

WARNER, ARLON M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARLON M. WARNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Wall St., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of September, 1897. WILLIAM P. CLARK, JOSEPH CONNER, Executors; ELIZABETH WARNER, Executrix. FORSTER & SPEIR, Attorneys for Executors, 52 Wall Street. s24-1aw6mF

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, ersons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense, and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Jan.25,9 AM|Trave, Tu., Mch. 1,9 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 AM|Havel, Tu., Mch.8, 9 AM
Lahn Tu., Feb. 22,9 AM|Lahn, Tu., Mch. 22, 9 AM
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Mch. 15, 9 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Express steamers from New York.
To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM|Norman's, Feb. 12,10AM
*F. Bism'k, Jan.22,10 AM|†Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 AM
†Kais. W.II.,Feb.5,10AM|†Ems, Feb. 26, 10 AM
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tick

VIEWS ON RAPID TRANSIT

Opinions Differ on the Withdrawal of the Metropolitan Railway Company.

SOME CALL IT DIPLOMACY

A Belief Expressed that It Is Intended to Force the Hand of the Manhattan Managers.

The chief topic among the advocates and opponents of an underground rapid transit railroad yesterday was the letter sent the day before to the Rapid Transit Commissioners by President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in which, speaking for the Directors of the company, he apparently withdrew from any further consideration of the construction of the road. Two interpretations were put upon the letter, one taking it to mean that the Metropolitan Company had definitely washed its hands of the project, and the other regarding it as a shrewd diplomatic move, intended to force the hand of the management of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company.

A gentleman who has long taken a deep interest in the construction of an underground railroad and has kept himself posted on all the movements for and against it, said yesterday, as he read Mr. Vreeland's letter, and laid emphasis on its wording:

"Did you ever play poker? If you did you know what 'calling a bluff' means. That is precisely what this letter does. It is a beautiful piece of diplomacy. With all its friendly and courteous language, it throws doubt in nearly every sentence upon the bona fides of the expressed intention of the Manhattan managers to extend and improve their roads.

"After reading that letter I feel confident that real rapid transit was never nearer than it is to-day. For I have no doubt that the Metropolitan Street Railway Company is really desirous of building the underground road, and I am confident it hopes yet to do so. The men at its head are farsighted men of business, and they know that such a road, to accommodate their long-distance traffic—which they cannot even now take care of—would prove very profitable when operated in connection with their surface roads.

"But the expression by the Manhattan people of a willingness to enter into an arrangement for the extension and improvement of their roads, coupled with the approval of it by the present administration, has created, or may create, in the minds of a credulous and unthinking public an impression that a reasonably satisfactory system of rapid transit is in sight. This impression has been removed, the Metropolitan Company does not care to undertake the contract to build the underground road, with the danger of finding the investment public indifferent.

"I do not believe that the Metropolitan managers have any faith in the alleged purpose of the Manhattan Directors, or, for that matter, of their ability to improve their lines so as to afford any adequate transit facilities. If there were a really great financier at the head of the Manhattan system, a man who would not hesitate at spending $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 to rebuild the road, laying four tracks and using electricity as its motive power, then we might look in that direction for a solution of the rapid transit problem, and expect to see the Manhattan Company do an enormously profitable business. But with its present structures, the Manhattan Company, even if really willing to spend the large sum necessary, cannot accommodate the traffic. Hence my belief that the Metropolitan Company has drawn off to see what the new administration wants, and what Messrs. Gould and Sage really intend to do."

The Rapid Transit Commissioners will meet on Saturday or Monday, when the Contract Committee of the board will make a report. Messrs. Boardman and Shepard, counsel for the board, will shortly thereafter apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to have the fifteen-million-dollar bond on the underground railroad contract reduced.

President Orr of the Rapid Transit Commission said yesterday that nothing had come before that body in regard to the Manhattan's proposal to change its motive power from steam to electricity. Until the matter was brought before the board, he did not care to discuss its possible action on the subject. The Rapid Transit Commission would do nothing to learn Mr. Gould's or the Manhattan Company's intentions, he said.

E. S. STOKES WINS HIS SUIT.

Recovers Judgment Against Grahams Polley for $30,000.

Edward S. Stokes yesterday recovered judgment in his suit against Grahams Polley for $30,000, a balance said to be due on the purchase price of 1,300 shares of Hoffman House stock. Justice Nash, in the Supreme Court, directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $35,500.

Mr. Stokes was the first witness yesterday, and testified that Mr. Polley had promised not to defend the suit. Mr. Polley denied this and said he simply regretted that he was being sued. He maintained that James D. Leary received the money from him and was to pay the $30,000 claimed by Mr. Stokes.

HENRY E. STRAIGHT ARRESTED.

Charged with Swindling Persons in New York and Other States.

Henry E. Straight was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with having swindled a number of persons in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The specific complaint upon which he was taken into custody was made by George Van Vorst of 631 West Thirty-fourth Street, this city, whom, as alleged, he had swindled out of $350 by selling a quantity of hay on forged bills of lading, the hay being owned by another person.

Straight has been living in Jersey City for about two months. He made so favorable an impression on those with whom he came in contact that he readily obtained admission to the swell Carteret Club, and was a frequent visitor at the clubhouse, on Bergen Avenue. He is held for extradition, in default of $5,000 bail.

POLICE BOARD MEETING.

Office of Deputy Commissioner in Brooklyn Abolished.

The Police Commissioners yesterday abolished the office of Deputy Commissioner and Chief Clerk of the Brooklyn Police Department, held by George Crosby, who thereby loses his place. The position of Accountant and Court Clerk of Brooklyn was also abolished, I. August Stanwood, who held that position, being transferred to Treasurer Hamilton's office at Police Headquarters, at a yearly salary of $2,400. J. T. Hawes, who was Deputy Chief Clerk of Brooklyn, was assigned as a record clerk of the Borough of Brooklyn, under the direction of Chief Clerk Kipp, with a salary of $2,000.

The board requested the Corporation Counsel to give his opinion as to whether licenses for concert halls, athletic clubs, and other places of amusement, issued prior to Jan. 1, held good until the expiration of the term for which they were issued or whether they were abrogated by the charter.

Clarence A. Bigelow, President of the Board of Pharmacy of this city, wrote to the Police Commissioners requesting the aid of the police in enforcing the laws regulating the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons in this city. The Commissioners directed the Chief to confer with Mr. Bigelow and render whatever assistance might be necessary.

Brooklyn School Commissioners.

Mayor Van Wyck yesterday afternoon appointed Thomas M. Farley, John K. Powell, John Griffin, and Arthur S. Somers School Commissioners for the Borough of Brooklyn, in place of James J. Kerwin, James B. Bouck, R. A. Black, and William J. Lynch, resigned. Mr. Farley's term will expire on July 1 of the present year, and the terms of the other appointeees will run till July 1, 1899.

The former Commissioners resigned to accept places under the administration, Mr. Lynch in the County Treasurer's office, Mr. Bouck in the Tax Department, and Mr. Black in the Department of Health.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Mayor Van Wyck Criticises the Giving of the Bryant Park Site to the Public Library.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday afternoon, when the question of appropriations for libraries came up, Mayor Van Wyck asked Deputy Controller Levey whether any of the money went to the Public Library. "It does not," replied Mr. Levey.

"What consideration was given to the city for the Bryant Park site?" questioned the Mayor.

"None at all, Mr. Mayor. "It was granted by an act of the Legislature," said the Deputy Controller.

"The city had no right to give away that property," emphatically commented the Mayor. "It would be just as fair for the library Trustees to give away the property of the city. If this thing of giving away public property had continued for a few years, the city would have had nothing left for its own uses." None of the other members of the board had anything to say.

The board then went on with the business of appropriations. In discussing the figures presented by Controller Coler, the Mayor said that he preferred to have details, not totals, presented for consideration. In looking over the items for charitable institutions, President Feitner of the Tax Board made an objection to the Post-Graduate Hospital appropriation of $25,000 made by the old board. "I was present when the appropriation was made," interposed the Controller, "and I consider the item as fair."

The Mayor said that the matter had been thoroughly canvassed by the old board and public hearings held, and that it was only fair to assume that the decision arrived at was fair and just.

The following appropriations made by the Strong administration were sanctioned by the board: Charitable institutions and reformatories, $1,838,517.06; rents, $204,707.33; judgments against the city, $250,000; public libraries, $176,500; expenses of Sinking Fund, $4,000; real estate, $8,000.

The following items were laid over: Public Administrator's office, $17,390; corporation advertising in Brooklyn, $100,000; advertising of county officers, $75,000; jurors' fees, $75,000.

SHE ACCUSES POLICEMEN.

Mrs. Henry Cassidy Charges Officers of Capt. Creeden's Precinct with Persecuting Her Family.

In connection with the case of Walter Cassidy, a fifteen-year-old boy who was sent to the Catholic Protectory by Judge McMahon in the General Sessions Court yesterday for petit larceny, the boy's mother, Mrs. Henry Cassidy of 252 Mott Avenue, makes charges against certain police officers. The woman says that the police of Capt. Creeden's precinct have hounded her and her family ever since one of the family caused the arrest of a relative of one of the policemen of that precinct, and that they "had always been after her boy, whom they had arrested time and time again without sufficient cause."

The boy has been arrested five times. He was first arrested Sept. 10, 1896, on a charge of burglary. His bail was fixed at $500 and was furnished by his mother. The police seized him again a few days later and brought him into court to have the bail increased to $1,000. Instead of increasing the bail the Judge allowed him to plead guilty to petit larceny, but suspended sentence. Last Saturday Policeman Ritter says he met the boy in One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and the former threatened him with a revolver. The boy was arrested and taken to the Tombs. A revolver and a policeman's club were found on him. He said he carried the revolver to shoot sparrows with, and that it and the club belonged to another boy. Yesterday the Judge sent him to the Protectory, not on Ritter's complaint, but on the sentence for petit larceny that had been suspended.

The parents of the Cassidy children have a good reputation among their neighbors, but as to Walter Cassidy's character there are conflicting reports. The police of that precinct say the boy is bad. Mrs. Cassidy intends to press her charges, and she has engaged James W. McLaughlin as her lawyer.

OPEN-AIR GYMNASIUMS.

A Committee Urges the Mayor to Act on the Subject—He Refers Them to the Park Board.

A committee representing the leading athletic organizations of the city called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon to urge the adoption of the open-air gymnasium plan. Among the members of the committee were Bartow S. Weeks and A. G. Mills, representing the New York Athletic Club; James Sullivan, President of the Amateur Athletic Union; Dr. John S. White, Berkeley Athletic Association; L. Werde, President of the Greater New York Turners, and James T. Harder, North American Gymnastic Union. Mr. Weeks introduced the committee to the Mayor, and Mr. Mills spoke for it. After giving various arguments in favor of open-air gymnasiums, he said:

"At this time we only ask that you appoint a committee of persons familiar with this subject, with the view of having them prepare and submit to you definite data and specific recommendations for the introduction of the open-air gymnasium into some of the parks and public grounds of New York."

The Mayor said that he did not feel that he could appoint a committee as suggested, and he advised his visitors to go to the Park Board. "It was appointed to do such work," said the Mayor. "The general features of your plan commend themselves to me, and if the Park Board should discourage you come back to me."

$10,000 FOR A BROKEN JAW.

An Actress Secures a Verdict Against a Dentist for His Work.

Miss Essie Abrams, an actress, yesterday obtained a verdict for $10,000 in an action brought by her against Clarence Hackett, a dentist, for injuries to her jaw caused by his unskillful extraction of a tooth on July 1, 1894.

Miss Abrams, who claimed $25,000, said that the dentist in extracting a decayed tooth broke a portion of her jawbone. She suffered extreme pain for a week, and then called in Dr. Davis S. Schlegel, who declared she was suffering from necrosis of the jaw and that a portion of her jawbone would have to be removed. This was done by Dr. Schlegel and Dr. Paul Erhardt, who took away an inch and a half of the diseased bone. Miss Abrams said that she had since been unable to earn any money, as the injuries to her face prevented her from following her profession.

Drs. Schlegel and Erhardt testified as to the operation performed by them on the plaintiff, and the injuries sustained by her owing to her treatment by the defendant. Counsel then introduced a certificate of the conviction of the defendant by the Court of Special Sessions for acting as a dentist without a diploma.

SIXTEEN CLERKS SUSPENDED.

Board of Improvements Men Appeal to Civil Service Rules.

Sixteen clerks of the Board of Public Improvements, who served under the old Administration of Long Island City, and who were continued in office under Chapter 1, Section 536 of the Greater New York charter, which says that all clerks and subordinates in the classified service who were legally appointed under civil service rules should hold over, were suspended yesterday pending an investigation.

President Bowley of the borough of Queens, Deputy Commissioner of Highways John P. Madden, and Deputy Commissioner of Sewers Matthew Goldner, and Stephenson Towle, Chief Engineer of the Board of Public Improvements appeared at the office of the clerks, and President Bowley demanded that the books and papers be turned over to him, and that the clerks should cease work. The clerks protested that, as they were appointed under the civil service rules, and as they were continued when temporary officers were named, as their work was not finished, they could not be removed. Under the advice of Messrs. Madden, Goldner, and Towle the clerks turned over the papers and stopped work. They recognized the authority of the Deputy Commissioners, but not that of the President of the borough. The case will probably be referred to the Corporation Counsel.

THE COST OF CHRISTIANITY

A Woman Tells Moody She Would Be a Christian, but She Had Too Much to Lose.

PETER THE FIRST BACKSLIDER

He Gave Up Only Nets and Fishing Smacks and Was Made Chief Disciple—The Child's Crown More Brilliant Than the Czar's.

As the audiences grow bigger daily in Carnegie Hall, Mr. Moody warms up and speaks with more and more of his old-time fervor. The meetings are becoming more like revivals, and hundreds rise in the auditorium and galleries at the morning and afternoon meetings to ask the prayers of the congregation and of the evangelist.

Mr. Moody makes it clearly understood at each service that he is working in cooperation with the churches, and that his efforts are directed toward increasing the ardor and membership of all churches, and not of any particular denomination. Now and then the word "Methodist" escapes him, but it is never in a doctrinal nor in a sectarian sense; but merely as descriptive of the kind of earnestness that the evangelist likes. He calls for Methodist "Amens," but never for Methodist doctrines.

One secret of the success with which Mr. Moody talks to his audiences is illustrated every day. He is as alert as a political stump speaker to catch up popular phrases and apply words and ideas as quick as they reach him. A young man wrote to him about backsliding, and yesterday morning he launched his thunder at that weakness. A woman, meeting him in the corridor, said to him: "I would become a Christian if I did not have so much to give up." It was the old story of the rich man who appealed to Jesus, and Mr. Moody made it the theme for his talk yesterday afternoon.

"Whenever I think of backsliding," said he, "I recall how the Israelites turned from God to worship golden calves. A false god is just as dangerous in New York as if it is in Israel, Hongkong, or Timbuctoo. It makes no difference whether it is an image of gold or an ideal of pleasure.

"Peter was the first backslider of the Christian world. He was the first disciple to desert Jesus. When he was first asked if he followed Jesus, he said 'no.' The second time, he protested hotly; and the third time he swore.

"How did Jesus win back Peter's love? Did he say: 'Peter remember how, when your wife's mother lay sick, I healed her.' He didn't say that. He merely turned and looked at him tenderly, and that look broke Peter's heart."

Mr. Moody then paid his respects to the Sunday paper. He said:

"The Sunday paper has taken the place of the Bible with many Christians. The Christian should not give up the Bible for anything. ('Amen.') Why don't more of you say that? All who don't want the Bible put aside for the Sunday paper say 'Amen.'"

This time a roar of "Amens" came in response.

In the afternoon meeting Mr. Moody preached from the theme suggested to him by the woman who said she would be a Christian if she did not have to give up so much.

"What does Christianity cost?" he asked. "What does the Christian give up? No matter how much you surrender you get much more than you lose. What did Peter, chief of disciples, give up? His nets and fishing smacks. And see what he got in return.

"Some persons do not believe in revivals. I do. I believe in them because the people hear plain truths they would hear nowhere else. You have revivals in politics; why not have them in religion?

"Men are often called from obscure positions to some lofty station. Gideon was thrashing straw when he was called to the leadership of Israel. In modern times there are Abraham Lincoln, the rail splitter, the humble lawyer in a country village; and Grant, almost as obscure. It is so with Christianity. The lowly are called to glory and to crowns.

"Five hundred thousand diamonds, it is said, glisten in the Russian crown, and 10,700 in the imperial crown of France; but the crown of the little child outshines them both.

"The nearer one gets to heaven the more he likes music. The only time Jesus sang was just before he was taken by the soldiers."

Again referring to the idea of the cost of Christianity, he said: "We have nothing to give up, and everything to gain. Why, I expect to make something by death. I believe in another world. I believe in a better world."

Mr. Moody said yesterday that he would make to-day a field day. He will hold meetings in Carnegie Hall at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., and again on Sunday; but he said he would make a special effort to have today the most memorable day of the week.

ELEVATOR CRUSHED HIS HEAD.

A Holland House Porter Tried to Jump from a Moving Car and Was Killed.

James McKenna, a porter in the Holland House, was crushed to death in an elevator there yesterday afternoon.

About 4:30 o'clock he got aboard the freight elevator in the rear of the hotel, which is used by the servants. He wanted to descend to the second floor from the seventh, where he boarded the car, but James Carroll, the man in charge, passed the second, so McKenna remained on the elevator for its upward journey.

For some unknown reason Carroll again neglected to stop at the second floor. There is a mezzanine floor between the second and third floors, and as the elevator passed this McKenna tried to jump out. The lift was going at a rapid rate, and McKenna either made a miscalculation or stumbled as he jumped.

His head was caught between the ceiling of the mezzanine floor and the edge of the elevator and fearfully crushed. Carroll stopped the machine as quickly as possible and lowered it, so as to release McKenna, and his body dropped to the mezzanine floor.

Messengers were at once dispatched for Dr. Irwin of 14 West Twenty-ninth Street and for Father Ducey. The latter arrived first, and administered the last rites of the Catholic Church to the dying man, who was hardly conscious. McKenna died just as Dr. Irwin reached the hotel. The latter said that he could have done nothing, as the man's skull was hopelessly crushed.

Coroner Zucca viewed the body and gave a permit for its removal. He did not order any arrests, as he said it appeared to him that McKenna's death was due to his own carelessness.

McKenna was forty-two years old, and lived at 159 East Thirty-third Street. He leaves a wife and three children.

Must Not Live Over Saloons.

General Manager Joseph Beetman of the New York and Queens County Electric Railroad has issued an order that none of the employes of the company, whether motormen or conductors, shall live over saloons or at a hotel with a saloon on the ground floor. Mr. Beetman is a teetotaler, and it is because of this that he has issued the order. He is of the opinion that the temptation of employes to drink because of their living in the places named is too great. As the result of the order twenty boarders at Paul Geyer's Hotel on Jackson Avenue, Flushing, have secured other quarters, and all the other single motormen and conductors are following suit.

Justices to Test the Law.

The Justices of the Peace in the different wards in the Borough of Richmond, whose terms are about to expire, are determined to test the constitutionality of the New York charter by which their offices are abolished. The Justices have joined forces and will call a town election in Richmond Borough for the election of Justices only. They claim that the charter abolishing their office is unconstitutional. The election will be held on the second Tuesday in February.

Church of Strangers' New Property.

The Central Congregational Church has transferred for a consideration of $85,000 and the undertaking of a mortgage of $55,000, the property on the north side of Fifty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 75x100, to the Church of the Strangers, formerly in Mercer Street.

What Is Advertising?
It is telling things as they are.
Our tailor-made Overcoats, including stylish, early Spring covert and whipcord Topcoats (both strap and lap seams, some half-silk lined,) marked down to
$12 & $15.
Also very attractive effects in Business Suits,
at $12 & $15,
worth ⅓ more.
HACKETT, CARHART & CO. { Broadway, Corner 13th, Corner Canal, Near Chambers.

ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLE.

Eight Men Arrested in Syracuse on Complaint of New York Central Detectives.

Eight men were arrested in Syracuse Wednesday on the complaint of detectives employed by the New York Central Railroad, who accused them of violating Section 616 of the Criminal Code, which makes it unlawful for any person not an authorized agent to sell railroad tickets. They are also charged with a violation of Section 619, which declares it a crime, punishable with five years' imprisonment, to conspire to sell passage tickets.

The accused men are W. H. Bushnell and W. E. Ackroyd, passenger conductors on the West Shore Road; Frank Covey, a trainman, and Maurice Weinstein, Morris Mantell, L. L. Hurwitz, David Davis, and Reuben Reubenstein, all business men of Syracuse. All of them protested their innocence and gave bail. They were arrested on warrants after indictments had been found against them by the Grand Jury.

According to the complaints made by the detectives, large numbers of persons have been riding for years between Syracuse and this city over the West Shore Road on half-fare, and the New York Central, lessee of the West Shore, has received nothing of that half-fare. The tickets were sold with the understanding that they were good only on certain trains at certain times, and were for passage between Syracuse and some place close to this city, usually Haverstraw. The conductors of the indicated trains were in the scheme, and would take the tickets without question and give the passenger the ordinary check slip.

It was not made public what tickets were used, but it is easy to see how the conductors in the scheme could secure tickets, give them to the confederates to sell, take them up on the train, and then return them to be sold again. They were never turned in to the company's office.

JERSEY RIPARIAN REPORT.

Law to Protect the Palisades is Recommended.

The New Jersey Riparian Commissioners met in Jersey City yesterday to complete their annual report, which will be presented to the Legislature next week. The report shows that the revenue returned to the State for the year ended Oct. 31, 1897, was $120,766.90.

The report says that lands of great value have been found in occupancy by persons who never received any grants. Measures will be instituted to reclaim these lands or compel the occupants to pay their value.

The report also deals at length with the grants to Brown & Fleming and John A. Treaner of lands under water in front of the Palisades, which grants have been declared forfeited by the courts on the ground that the lessees had violated their agreements by conducting blasting operations which destroyed the vertical face of the Palisades, though no blasting was done on the Palisades proper. The report will ask the Legislature to pass an act to protect the face of the Palisades in all such cases, and to couch it in terms which cannot be misconstrued.

Counselor K. O. Babbitt, representing Frederic R. Coudert of New York, submitted a letter asking for a grant of 700 feet in front of a tract of land at Weehawken. Mr. Coudert wishes to sell the land, but cannot do so because he has no riparian right on the river front.

It is understood in Jersey City that the land in question is to be sold to the West Shore Railroad for the purpose of extensions in connection with the Vanderbilt system.

MAY REVOKE LICENSES.

An Insurance Commissioner Asks Back Fees from Foreign Companies.

Insurance Commissioner Clunie of California, who has threatened to revoke the licenses of thirty-three foreign companies if they neglect to pay his claim for back license fees by February, has prepared the following table in support of his claim:

Name.	Profit, including amt. due for license fees.	Due license fees.
Aachen and Munich	$92,878.30	$2,544.61
Alliance	87,612.42	5,183.82
Atlas	98,739.15	6,057.62
Baloise	19,343.70	600.74
British America	255,289.06	2,904.03
Caledonian	150,264.92	7,682.12
Commercial Union	490,934.22	21,255.26
Hamburg-Bremen	361,049.79	10,650.14
Helvetia-Swiss	210,605.93	8,194.02
Imperial	95,570.26	6,448.55
Lancashire	207,357.12	8,203.43
Lion	21,605.25	6,782.89
L. and L. and Globe	685,660.36	29,554.23
London	67,725.92	5,506.17
London and Lancashire	532,196.51	22,550.70
Madgeburg	45,499.98	3,469.46
Manchester	156,261.23	9,664.27
New Zealand	232,158.89	11,725.20
N. British and Mercantile	286,451.13	12,189.41
North German	252,225.71	10,014.04
Northern	67,738.22	5,507.17
Norwich Union	96,577.71	7,545.13
Palatine	140,093.64	8,731.12
Phoenix, England	190,769.42	9,588.40
Prussian National	103,074.13	7,808.28
Royal	119,390.13	8,348.96
Royal Exchange	138,540.04	5,074.84
Scottish Un. & National	176,787.96	8,339.36
Sun	195,346.24	8,420.09
Svea		3,903.45
Thuringia	12,891.54	223.23
Transatlantic	114,947.15	7,099.33
Union, London	62,266.45	2,987.10
Western, Canada	89,188.90	4,779.13
Totals	$5,527,321.38	$279,530.98

The companies will act together, and in a few days will probably decide what steps are most expedient to take.

INSURANCE NOTES.

Insurance Commissioners Fricke of Wisconsin and Betts of Connecticut are in town, appraising some real estate holdings of the Travelers' of Hartford, in connection with the joint examination they are now making of that company.

The new Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New York has chosen the following Directors: A. N. Young, Charles L. Hutchinson, Ebenezer Buckingham, William G. Hibbard, Abram Poole, John J. Mitchell, T. J. Lefens, William Dickinson, and Ernest A. Hamil.

The reorganization of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company was further completed yesterday by the election of E. F. Marks, formerly of New Orleans; W. H. Baker, Vice President of the Postal Telegraph Company, and William Durbrow as Directors. Mr. Marks was also elected Second Vice President of the company.

J. M. Biggert, for twenty years special agent of the British America, has been appointed assistant New York manager for the British America and the Western of Toronto. The new company, backed partly by the British America and partly by the old Directors of the American Fire of New York, will be floated about Feb. 15. The company will start with $200,000 capital stock, and a paid in surplus of $100,000, and will be known as the British American Insurance Company of New York. Silas P. Wood is to be the President of the company.

In spite of mild weather, we've sold heaps of overcoats. The prices, like watch-works, are regulated to heat as well as cold.
Splendid overcoat values in any weather at $16, $18, $20 and $25.
Suits, $15, $16 and $18.
We don't make to order, but we make to fit.
ROGERS, PEET & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway

WORKING FOR SOUND MONEY

The Executive Committee of the Democratic League Adopts Resolutions.

GOLD STANDARD FAVORED

Report of the Monetary Commission, and Its Currency Reform Bill Indorsed—To Work for Safe Congressmen.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic Honest Money League, at a meeting held at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, adopted resolutions indorsing the recent report of the Monetary Commission to the Indianapolis Monetary Convention. The committee consists of James S. Johnson, John J. Pulleyn, Francis C. Travers, Major John D. Kelley, Col. J. E. Bloom, Henry J. Sayers, Francis R. Pemberton, John Crane, John J. Rooney, and others. The members of the committee have considered the report of the Monetary Commission and have been in consultation with ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, the Chairman of the commission. The resolutions as as follows:

Whereas, In the report of the Monetary Commission a plan of currency reform has been formulated which has since been embodied in a bill now before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, and which is designed to accomplish these results: To remove, at once and forever, all doubt as to what the standard of value in the United States is and is to be; to establish the credit of the United States at the highest point among the nations of the world; to eliminate from our currency system those features which, reason and experience show to be elements of weakness and danger; to provide a paper currency convertible into gold and equal to it in value at all times and places, in which, with a volume adequate to the general and current needs of business, there shall be combined a quality of growth and elasticity, through which it will adjust itself automatically and promptly to all variations of demand, whether sudden or gradual, and which shall distribute itself throughout the country as the wants of different sections may require; to so utilize the existing silver dollars as to maintain their parity with gold without imposing undue burdens on the Treasury; to avoid any injurious contraction of the currency; to avoid the issue of interest-bearing bonds, except in case of unlooked-for emergency, but to confer the power to issue bonds when necessary for the preservation of the credit of the Government; to accomplish these ends by a plan which would lead from our present confused and uncertain situation by gradual and progressive steps, without shock or violent change, to a monetary system which will be thoroughly safe and good and capable of growth to any extent the country may require; and,

Whereas, The commission's report points out the following chief defects of the existing system: The vast amount of Government credit currency without a certain and adequate provision for its redemption, and the consequent diminution of public confidence in the continued maintenance of the gold standard; the continuance in circulation of Government promises to pay, which, when made a legal tender, constitute a forced loan, which are secured only by such resources as the exercise of the taxing power can render available, and which are payable only at the will of the debtor; the failure to provide the means for a gradual and sufficient increase of the volume of the currency to meet the needs of an increasing population and an enlarging commerce; the want of a natural outflow and inflow of the currency when and as, and only when and as, the agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial interests of the country require, at a given time, either a greater or a less quantity of currency in circulation; the failure to secure such a distribution of the loaning capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all its parts; the confusion of the fiscal functions of the Treasury as the receiver of the public revenue and the disburser thereof under Congressional appropriations with its issue and redemption functions in exchanging and redeeming the currency; the circulation of different forms of Government currency having different qualities as to legal tender and receivability for Government dues; the circulation of silver dollars of full legal-tender quality whose nominal value as coins so largely exceeds their value as bullion, that they offer tempting inducements to successful counterfeiting; the circulation of a National bank currency based upon Government bonds, presupposing a continuing issue of those bonds, diminishing the loanable funds of the banks, and, by reason of their bond basis, incapable of increasing in volume with a temporary demand for more currency and of decreasing with the cessation of that demand. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we, The Democratic Honest Money League of America, place upon record our unalterable adherence to the existing gold standard of values; that we declare that the most serious evil affecting our present monetary system is the threatened degradation of this standard, to the unsettling of all credit, and the untold injury to business and employment; that we declare against the delusion of bimetallism, national or international; that we are not opposed to the largest use of silver and other forms of money consistent with the maintenance of the gold standard and the equality, at all times, of such other forms of currency with the unit of 25.8 grains gold to the dollar, .900 fine, the present gold dollar of the United States; that the experience of all nations shows that the only way to maintain the widest use of several kinds of metal as legal-tender money is to base all on a single standard of one metal, with limited coinage of the others; that the United States is now using a vast volume of silver coinage on this basis, but can support no more on an equality with the gold dollar; that the declaration that two fixed weights of metal in a coinage ratio (16 to 1) can be kept at such ratio, in value, with free coinage of both by a Government fiat, in the face of varying market demand and prices, is an error demonstrated by all experience and essentially absurd.

Resolved, That, as ably pointed out by the commission's report, the means now necessary to maintain popular confidence in the continued stability of the gold standard, in view of the defects which have crept into our monetary system, are: An explicit legislative definition of the gold standard and a pledge that it will be maintained; a requirement that all obligations, public and private, unless otherwise stipulated in the contract, shall be payable in conformity with that standard; the adoption of a plan for the gradual retirement of the outstanding note issues of the Government.

We also commend Secretary Gage's earnest efforts to bring about these needed reforms, in a non-political spirit, and furthermore urge, as a body of citizens, that Congress co-operate vigorously with these efforts, with the view of taking the question of the standard of value and public and private credit out of politics and into the realm of pure business, where it properly belongs.

Copies of these resolutions will be sent to various members of Congress and to commercial men throughout the United States. It is the intention of the league, through its branches in the various States, to work for the election of sound-money Congressmen, and this idea will soon be actively taken up. To this effect the following resolution has been issued:

Resolved, That we point out to our fellow-Democrats everywhere that the history of their party from the beginning until 1896 was an unvarying record in favor of sound money. We emphatically declare that the history and traditions of the Democracy, the hope of its return to power and, above all, our regard for the glory, the honor, the credit, and the prosperity of our country demand that we support every movement for the reform of defects in our monetary system that have been clearly found to exist and the maintenance of our own and the world's actual standard of value—gold.

Therefore, while trusting that the Fifty-fifth Congress will, in response to the demands of the country, enact a law properly reforming the currency, the Democratic Honest Money League of America announces its intention of at once inaugurating a movement for the election to the Fifty-sixth Congress of men who can be relied upon to enact such a law, and pledges itself to work to this end as vigorously as it did in 1896 for the preservation of National honor and safety.

THE THORN JURY'S BILL.

Amount Cut Down Over One Half by the Supervisors.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors audited the board bill of the Thorn jury yesterday, and cut it down more than half. The original bill amounted to $2,049.95, but the Supervisors cut out the wine charge of $356.15, and the cigar bill of $238.40. The billiards, telephone, and livery charges were also disallowed. The price of board per day was cut from $5 to $3.50.

With these cuts the bill amounted to $904.45, a reduction of $1,145.50. The Garden City Hotel may not accept the bill as audited, and in that case will have to sue the county.

Stocks at the Mining Exchange.

The Directors of the Mining Exchange decided yesterday to guarantee all stocks hereafter sold there. They will under this plan exclude all companies' securities where registry and transfer offices in this city do not exist. All stocks must be listed. President W. C. Dornin, M. Lee Ross, and George A. Drake have been appointed a special Committee of Scrutiny. They will exclude stocks that do not come up to the new rules.

AMUSEMENTS.

PLEASURE PALACE — CONTINUOUS Performance 1:30 to 11; 25c., 50c. — 58th and 3d Av.
NANCE O'NEIL & McKEE RANKIN, ODELL WILLIAMS, LAURA MOORE, BUCKLEY'S 20 HORSES, FRANK LAWTON, Whitney Bros., Sam and Kitty Morton; others. Afts., 15c., 25c.

PROCTOR'S. High-Class Continuous Performance. Noon to 11 P. M. 25c. 50c.
Mrs. Annie Yeamans, John Wild, and Dan Collyer, Comedy Skit; Fillis' Dogs, Living Pictures, James Thornton, Bobby Gaylor, 40 other stars, and the Great Gautier.

DALY'S THEATRE. B'WAY & 30th St. Evenings 8:15; Matinées at 2. Prices 50c., $1, $1.50, & $2.
Every Evening this Week, MISS ADA REHAN as Mistress Ford in SHAKSPERE'S Merry Wives of Windsor. MATINEE SATURDAY.
In Rehearsal: TWELFTH NIGHT MISS REHAN as VIOLA.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MAY IRWIN AND HER CO. IN THE SWELL MISS FITZWELL.
HUGE BUNCHES OF GLADNESS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. "Real Comic Opera."—Herald. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
BROADWAY THEATRE OPERA COMPANY in De Koven & Smith's THE HIGHWAYMAN.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av.
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN In his Romantic Play, THE ROYAL BOX.
Evenings, 8:15. Only Matinée Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors
Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. JULIA MARLOWE. B'wy, corner 38th St. COUNTESS VALESKA A Pronounced Success.
Evgs., 8:30. Sat. Mat., 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 5TH WEEK. Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
CHARMION, The Sensation, And 15 Other Star Acts.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS THE LITTLE MINISTER. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.

WALLACK'S. Evenings at 8:15. Matinées Wed. & Sat. at 2.
JOSEPH ARTHUR'S COMEDY DRAMA, "THE SALT OF THE EARTH."
Jan. 17—"The Girl from Paris."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Pl.
8th week of the Melodramatic wonder, "THE WHITE HEATHER."
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Evs., 8:15.

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Features for Saturday, Jan. 15:

Oldest of All Old Towns
Light on Life in Nippur, a Very Ancient City When the Book of Genesis was Written. Cuneiform Records of the Earliest Known Facts in the History of Civilized Man.

Holland House Again
Mrs. Sherwood's Second Paper Dealing with Its History and those Who Have Lived There.

Paré the Pioneer Surgeon
His Large Contributions to Knowledge, Made while Serving in the Foreign Wars of France Three Centuries Ago.

Success in America
A Frenchman's Views. Those of Joseph H. Choate and Mr. Marden.

An Architect's Memoirs Relating to the Stage
Henry Irving, Joseph Jefferson, and Rossetti.

Authors at Home. XIII.
Louise Chandler Moulton in Rutland Square, Boston.

Alfred Morrison's Autographs
The Largest Collection Ever Made—Some of Its Treasures.

Paris Letter
Pierre Louys's Success as a Decadent Greek—Vandal at the Academy.

John Arthur Roebuck
His Biographer Describes His Efforts to Get England to Recognize the Southern States.

Book Plates
Eminent Artists and Engravers Who Have Made Them.

Mark Twain's Mixed Pickles
A Review of His "Following the Equator," Written by Charles de Kay.

South Africa
James Bryce's Book on Its Various Races, Natural Wealth, Political History, and Destiny.

New York in the Revolution
Papers the State Has Published—Others Yet Unpublished and Their Great Value—Colonial Papers and the Light They Might Shed.

The Editorial Page
Here will be discussed the following topics: "New York State in American History," "Literature as 'Business' to Kipling," "What the Blind Read," and "A Book to Say Grace Over."

The New York Times.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE,
"CINDERELLA"
3,000 YOUNG PEOPLE,
AND WORLD'S GREATEST ARTISTS,
In aid